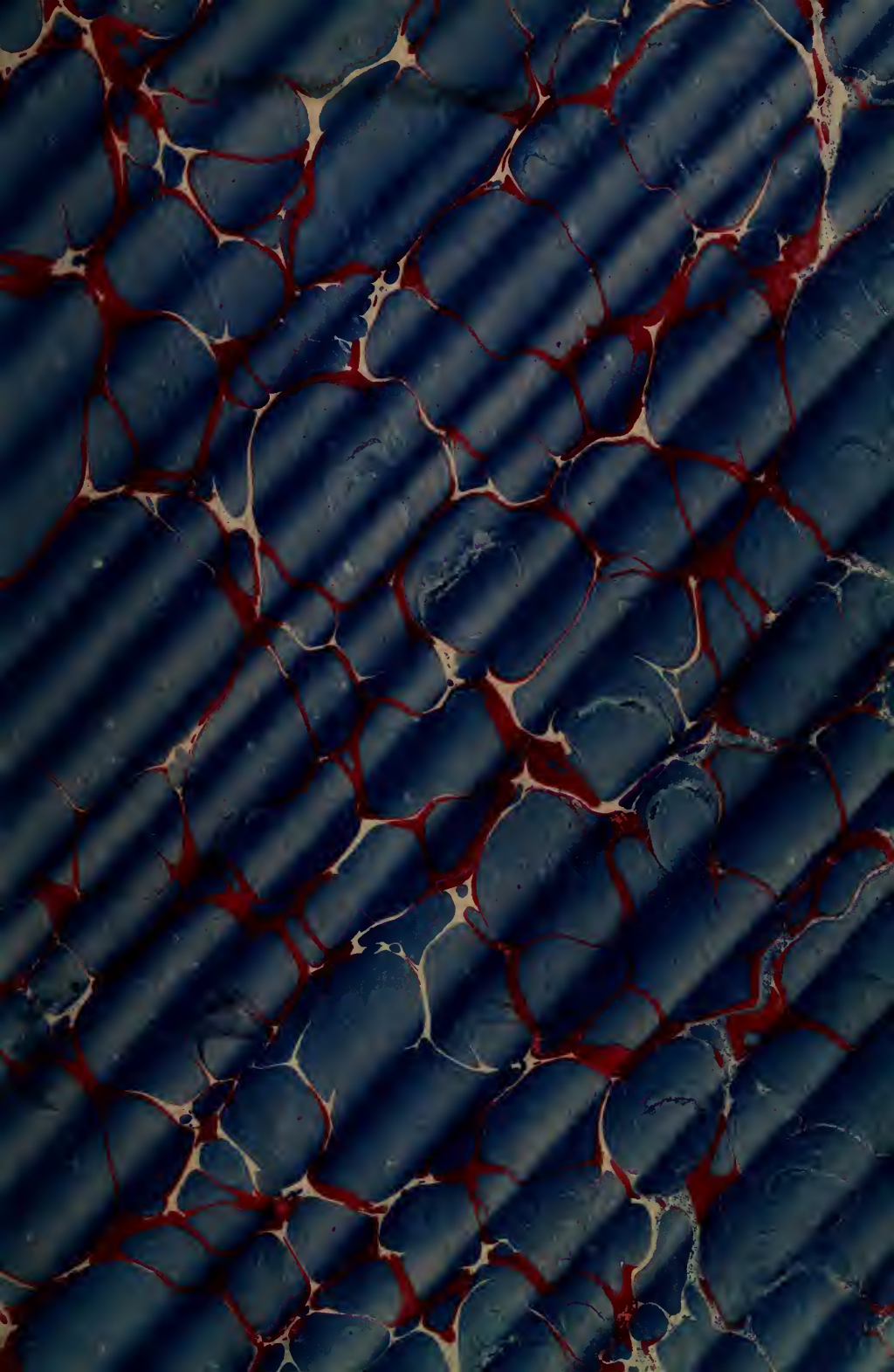



THE BLACK AND RED
1931-34





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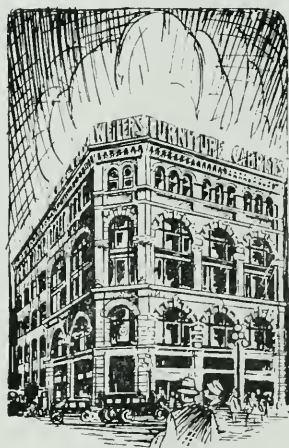
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THE BLACK AND RED

JUNE, 1932

VICTORIA, B.C.

No. 62

Editorial Staff

Editor-in-Chief Mr. Westmacott
Editor R. Coleman
Committee J. Hackney, A. S. Davis, W. S. Leggat

—O—

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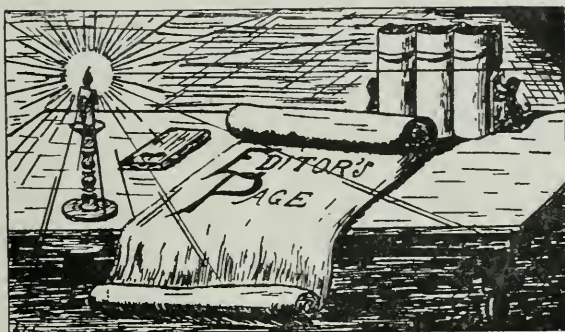
THE PREFECTS

J. W. Hackney, P. K. Allen, A. W. Mercer, J. G. Mackid
W. S. Leggat, A. W. Davis, B. S. Mackid, W. T. Wilkinson, R. C. Coleman



THE FIRST FOOTBALL XV

A. Davis, P. Clement, A. Pollock, W. Kerfoot, J. Redden, P. Allen, J. Carlyle, S. Britton
R. Brown, W. Leggat, B. Mackid (Capt.), A. Mercer, W. Wilkinson
E. B. Smith J. G. Mackid



THIS has been an eventful year, and there are many things which could be discussed with the ponderous diction of an encyclopaedia. However, "empty vessels make the most noise", to unearth a rather mossy proverb, and this is a magazine devoted to recording the multitudinous activities by which a private school "lives and breathes and has its being." With this self-assurance therefore, let us proceed.

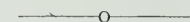
It is fitting that we should pause to honour a somewhat remarkable Rugby team; that of the present year. They began the season with little more than average success, and no one prophesied great things for them. However by sheer ability they were enabled to play in the finals of the City Championship. The secret of their success is not far to seek. They played the clean, hard game for which the School is noted, and their admirable sportsmanship was the subject of much comment both on the side-lines and in the press.

Nor could they have been so successful but for the careful tutelage and inspired leadership of Mr. Wenman. He has been a busy man this term, and what with Cricket, School and House duties he has found time to write for the magazine an account of every Rugby game in which the various teams participated. But for his unstinted labours this issue would be much slimmer and less interesting, and on behalf of the Committee the Editor desires to express his sincere and grateful thanks.

Yet another treat is in store for us. On the 18th and the 20th of June the Australian Test Team is playing a Vancouver Island eleven on the School grounds. Apart from the fact that it is an honor indeed, perhaps it will convince those people—and there are still a few even in this cricketing stronghold—wont believe that Cricket is only a game for the slothful or decrepit, that in reality it is the essence of good sportsmanship and fine play.

It will be noticed that the number of boy contributors to our pages is growing. In this issue their contributions comprise both articles and illustrations, while we called upon one of them, and not in vain, for a new and more appropriate design for the heading of our editorial.

Finally, the many improvements which have taken place in the last year under a variety of guises have had a very stimulating influence. We have been pleased to notice an increasing pride being taken in the general appearance of the School on the part of all boys. This is only one of the many ways in which that wonderful thing "School Spirit" may be fostered. Just as Cricket teaches the clean, cool and deliberate way to "play the game," and Rugby calls forth the courage and daring in a boy: so pride in one's school is a great force in character building, and those who possess it are those who have pride in themselves and in their country.



School Notes

Congratulations to Mackidii and Leggat on being elected captain and vice-captain respectively of the First eleven. The high standard of former years, we feel sure, will be maintained under their efficient command.



At last—a new flagpole, and it is a most welcome acquisition. While not quite so tall as the old one our new friend is equally as imposing, and completely defeated the herculean efforts of the Senior Matriculation to raise it into position. Finally amid the strains of the National Anthem the Flag fluttered to the top on the morning of the 24th of May, and perhaps some of us were reminded of a familiar scene of former years—P. H. Lord sounding the bugle as Nicholas Morant hauled the flag down every evening.



An evening which was much enjoyed was that of Saturday, February 6th, when the boarders attended the performance of Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer" presented by the Sir Barry Jackson Players.



In the opinion of everyone nothing could have been more enjoyable than the lecture delivered by Capt. John B. Noel, F.R.G.S., on the evening of April 25th. It was entitled "The Epic of Everest" and was illustrated by many beautiful lantern slides and motion pictures showing scenes in Kashmir and Tibet. Captain Noel was the official photographer of the last expedition to attempt the ascent of Mt. Everest, and thus was able to bring to his audience at the Crystal

Gardens first-hand information and photographs, some of which were taken at an elevation of twenty-three thousand feet.



Many changes are taking place in the appearance of the School and we wonder if Old Boys will recognize us. However, these changes are all for the good and a few of them must be mentioned in these columns. Tennis has received a great incentive in the erection of a fine asphalt court immediately West of the Senior House. The Rifle Range has been moved bodily from its familiar site to enable the turning of the two lower clay courts, and a new rally board has been erected. But we are not to be only a Wimbledon, for the various buildings are receiving a coat of grey paint giving the whole a rather nautical touch, and what with the new flagpole, the bristling array of armaments, and the grey paint we will be mistaken for a Naval College.



Once again the School cricketers played a large part in the annual Junior Inter-city match which took place in Vancouver on Empire Day. No fewer than seven members of the First eleven were picked to play for Victoria, Poyntz being captain, and it speaks volumes for his efficient work when they were only beaten by a very narrow margin.



The Annual Boxing Tournament was as great a success as in former years, and a detailed account of the bouts will be found in another part of this issue. However, we cannot allow this opportunity to pass without paying tribute to the excellent instruction given to the boys by Mr. S. James, our new boxing instructor. Without doubt his valuable aid contributed in no small measure to the success of the evening and the high standard of boxing which was shown.



History does not recall the time when it was our painful duty to announce a year of bad health in the School, and this year is no exception. The efficient and unstinted labours of the matrons cannot be praised too highly; nor must Chong be forgotten. He feeds us too well!



We must congratulate Mr. Inverarity on the appearance of the new Art Room situated in the Harvey House. Fully equipped with easels and other requisites for drawing, it has developed into a sanctum for our budding Rembrandts. Whether they are qualified to join that gentleman's illustrious company we do not feel in a position to judge, but those who wander through these pages may pass an opinion for themselves.

The Literary & Debating Society concluded a successful season their programme comprising no fewer than seven debates, one lecture and two inter-school debates. Our failure to bring home the shield this year was a disappointment to many, though nobody begrudged the History Club of the Victoria High School the fruits of a well-earned victory. Our representatives could have done no better taking as they did the somewhat more difficult side of the question in dispute. Incidentally the mode of delivery of both our speakers was highly commended by the judges. May their luck be in next year!

Our sincere thanks are due to Lieut.-Col. Lennox Irving for so kindly presenting apparently unlimited ice cream for the refreshment of the parched soldiery and others of the boys on Cadet Inspection day.

SALVETE

H. S. Bridgeman.....	Form V
J. E. Challenor.....	Form II
W. W. Hager.....	Form VI B
R. Morton	Shell
E. A. Pollock.....	Form V
G. E. Renison.....	Shell

COLOURS, ETC.

Presented by Headmaster, June 1st, 1932

COLOURS:—

PREFECTS—J. G. Mackid, W. T. Wilkinson, R. C. Coleman, W. S. Leggat, J. W. Hackney, A. W. Mercer A. W. Davis, P. K. Allen.
 INDOOR SHOOTING—Mercer, Buchanan, Hackney, Davis, Hawes.
 BOXING—Green, Clay, Holstein i. Britton.
 RUGBY—Brown ii, Smith i, Mackid ii, Davis, Clement, Pollock, Kerfoot i, Allen ii, Carlyle, Britton.
 GYM—Spencer, Menzies, Swan, Dobell.

RUGBY CAPS:—

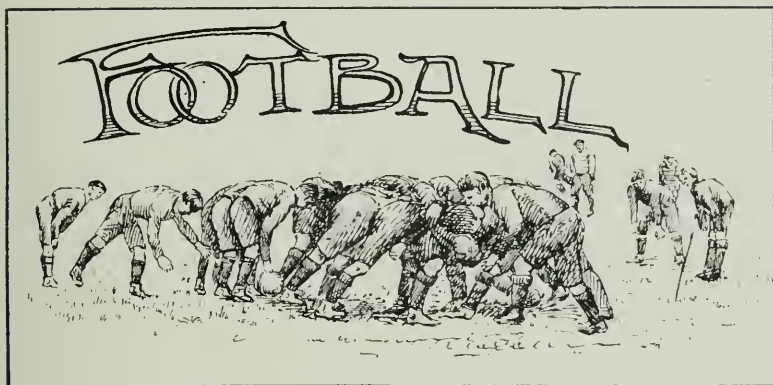
Brown ii, Smith i, Mackid ii, Davis, Clement, Pollock, Kerfoot i, Allen ii, Carlyle, Britton, Redden.

D.C.R.A. MEDALS (*Indoor Shooting*)

Special Class (gold) Worthington. Second Class (bronze) Mercy i, Mercer, Gee.

YOUTH OF EMPIRE COMPETITION

Badges, Empire Marksmen (Rifle and Star). Allan i, Carlyle, Hackney Mercer, Pearce, Allen ii, Jenkins, Barnes, Hawes, Mackid ii, Swan, Gee Adams, Inverarity, Coleman, Worthington, Mercy i, Wilkinson, Boak Sutherland, Brown i, Gordon, Jones i, Mercy ii, Holstein i, Smith i, Davis Rifle Only (1st Class Shots)—Redden, Corfield, Buchanan, Brand, Furnell, Poyntz, Chapman ii, Holstein ii, Spencer, Pinhorn, Menzies.



Season 1931-32

SUMMARY OF MATCHES

	Played	Won	Lost	Drawn
First XV	15	7	6	2
Second XV	7	4	2	1
Third XV	6	3	2	1

After finishing third in the first half of the Intermediate League the School showed greatly improved form when the second half opened after Christmas.

Hackney, unfortunately, was unable to play again but the return of Wilkinson to his position in the centre gave the team the attacking power that it required. Facing Victoria College in the first game the School scored a brilliant and well merited win over the City and Provincial Champions and went on to score convincing victories over the remaining teams conceding but a single try in five games. In the final for the City Championship against Victoria College the team went down fighting after a splendid display.

The team were fortunate in their Captain and Vice Captain, both Mackid i and Leggat leading the team in a very able and sporting manner.

The backs had a good knowledge of one another's play, were well together and developed the best attacking back division that has represented the School for many years. The forwards improved greatly after Christmas and while slow in the "loose" and poor in the line out, worked well in the "tight" and always gave of their best. Their play may be described as sound rather than brilliant.

Colours for the season were awarded to the following:—J. G. Mackid, R. A. Brown, P. K. Allen, E. B. Smith, P. W. Clement, S. G. Britton, J. Y. Carlyle, W. D. Kerfoot, A. E. Pollock and A.

W. Davis. The Old Colours were:—B. S. Mackid, W. S. Leggat, A. W. Mercer and W. T. Wilkinson.

The Second XV enthusiastically led by Coleman, a greatly improved player, contained some good material especially in the back division. The following constituted the Second XV for the year:—Coleman, Philipsen, Rowe, Stapells, Clay, Swan, Allan i, McKee, Dunlop, Hawes, Menzies, Van Norman, Pearce, Dobell and Brand.

The Third XV were rather short of games and missed their annual struggles with Brentwood College. Most of their matches were played against the Victoria High School and some very close games were enjoyed. In addition to Tulk i, the Captain, Gee, Neal, Diamond and several others showed considerable ability. The full team was as follows:—Tulk i, Bovey, Proctor, Gee, Neal, Diamond, Buchanan, Funnell, Corfield, Holstein i, O'Brian, Mercy i, Slater, Spencer and Martin.

The Midgets did not play in the Cowichan Trophy competition this year but entered a team for the Curtis Cup, and were eliminated in the first round by St. Michael's School 14-0.

Other games played resulted as follows:—

Vs. St. Michael's School.....	Won	20—3
Vs Oak Bay High School.....	Lost	0—20
Vs Willows School.....	Won	11—6
Vs Monterey School.....	Lost	8—9
Vs St. Michael's School.....	Lost	0—8

All games were well contested and it is evident that there is some excellent football talent among the juniors. Fetherston, Branson, Bonar, Home and McGillivray were outstanding and several others showed considerable promise.

—o—

First Fifteen Matches

FIRST XV vs. VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL

The return game with the High School was played under ideal weather and ground conditions at Mount Tolmie.

With Wilkinson and Hackney still unable to play, the School were still further weakened for this important game when it was found that Smith i, the stand-off half, was not fit.

The High School attacked from the start and almost immediately scored through Levy, a forward. This try was not converted.

The High School backs were playing a fine game and from one splendid movement Scott scored their second try which was unconverted. The School tackling, especially that of the backs, was excel-

lent, Mackid ii, Mercer, Brown ii, and Leggat breaking up many a promising movement.

The High School increased their lead when a bad fumble let in Peden, a forward. The attempt to convert failed.

The School now asserted themselves and for the rest of the half had the best of the play. The forwards, however, were consistently beaten in the line out by more active and resolute men, and after Mercer had failed with a penalty the whistle blew for half time.

Robson opened the scoring for the High School in the second half with a fine dodging cut through, and with Chapman failing to convert the High School led 12-0.

Mackid i put new life into the School team with a magnificent run through the centre, in the course of which he handed off four opponents. On coming to the full-back he passed to Leggat who was in support, but he had not quite drawn his man and Legatt was forced into touch.

Good three quarter work and "loose" forward play by the High School brought them back to the School twenty-five, where they were awarded a penalty which Chapman turned to account. Just before "no-side" a fumble by the School behind their own line, gave Levy his second try between the posts. Patrick converted and the High School won 20-0.

The School backs played good defensive games, but the forwards were no match for the fast High School seven, either in the "tight" or in the "loose."

Mr. Sparks kindly refereed.

—o—

SCHOOL vs. VICTORIA COLLEGE

This, the first game of the second half of the Intermediate League, was played on a heavy field at the Victoria High School. The match resulted in a win for the School 6-3, and the only defeat of the College in the League for a year.

With the return of Wilkinson who was playing his first game since his injury early in October, the School were at full strength.

The School started with a rush and for some time controlled the game. The forwards were far superior to the College pack and in consequence the backs were continually on the attack. Many promising movements were spoiled, however, by faulty passing in the centre, Wilkinson and Allen ii offending. The College made several dangerous thrusts at this stage but the School tackling was deadly, Brown ii and Mercer being especially prominent. Towards the end of the

first half the School backs were again very dangerous and twice Leggat was unfortunate in splendid movements with Mercer on the right wing. At half time there was no score.

With the wind at their backs the School opened strongly in the second half, and Mercer, with a series of well judged kicks, drove the College back into their own twenty-five. Following some extremely bitter forward play Wilkinson was all but in near the posts, and a little later Smith i dropped the ball while crossing the line. Shortly after Mercer missed from a penalty and from the resulting drop out College cleared. The School forwards were playing a fine game at this stage, but were a trifle over keen, and much ground was lost through penalties for off-side. Continuing to press, however, the School were rewarded with the first try of the game. From a scrum fifteen yards from the College line the forwards heeled smartly and Mackid i, instead of throwing out to his stand-off half, went through on his own to score a magnificent try which Mercer failed to improve.

The College now rallied and almost immediately equalized. From a line out just inside the School twenty-five Fyke secured, passed to one of the College centres and from the resulting run Mabee scored after taking a pass from Miller. Carey failed to convert. At this time Crothall of the College was injured and left the field, Kerfoot i going off to even up; both players came back shortly however.

The School then attacked strongly. Scrum after scrum took place near the College line, but the School backs were closely marked, and it was a forward who finally scored. Under heavy forward pressure a College player made the fatal mistake of passing to his full-back who was standing just behind his own line. The ball was fumbled and Carlyle, who played brilliantly throughout was on it in a flash, to score what proved to be the winning try. Mercer again failed to convert and shortly afterwards no-side was blown.

The whole team played with great spirit and dash. Carlyle, Britton and Clement were the best of a pack that played with grim determination. Mackid i, Brown ii and Mercer were the pick of the backs.

—o—

FIRST XV vs. CANADIAN SCOTTISH

This game was played at the School on an extremely heavy field and consequently was mainly of a forward nature.

After the first few minutes accurate handling became impossible and this, combined with the good spoiling tactics of the Scottish three quarters, kept the School backs out. The forwards nearly scored several times from scrambles on the line, but the Scottish held firm and at half-time there was no score. For fully twenty minutes following the interval the Scottish held their own and the play was

mainly in mid-field. The School, however, worked their way to the Scottish twenty-five, where Wilkinson looked to be through, but Smith i's pass to him was a forward one. A little later a promising movement among the backs resulted in Leggat being forced out near the flag. Time was going fast and it began to look as if a scoreless draw would result, when the School were awarded a penalty twenty-five yards out, dead in front, and Mercer dropped a goal. The School, considerably heartened, now pressed strongly and Allen ii, when apparently bottled up, short kicked ahead cleverly and Brown ii, following up fast, gained possession to score a somewhat fortunate but nevertheless earned try which Mercer turned into a goal. The School increased their lead when, almost on time, the three quarters broke away and Brown ii taking Allen ii's scoring pass crossed the line far out. Mercer failed to convert and the School won 11-0.



SCHOOL vs. BRENTWOOD COLLEGE

This, an Intermediate League fixture and one of the most important games of the season, was played at the Royal Athletic Park directly preceding a McKechnie Cup game between Vancouver and Victoria.

The hopes of the School supporters were considerably dashed when, on the morning of the game it was found that Mackid i, captain and scrum half, had torn a leg muscle and would be unable to play. Clay, the second team scrum half, was chosen to play in his place and is to be congratulated on his fine performance in this, his first game for the first XV.

Leggat, who captained the School in Mackid i's absence, lost the toss and Clement kicked off against the sun and wind.

The game opened in a sensational manner. The School, getting into their stride at once, forced Brentwood back and before the game was five minutes old Mercer dropped a grand goal from a penalty thirty yards out.

Encouraged by this early success the School continued to press and Wilkinson, cutting through, gave Mercer a pass five yards from the line. The pass was intercepted, but not gathered, by a Brentwood player, and the ball rolled over the line where several members of both sides attempted to fall on it, Brown ii finally scoring for the School directly behind the posts one yard from the dead line. Mercer made no mistake with the kick for extra points.

Following this Brentwood improved greatly in the "tight" scrum, where they were superior to the School pack. The School backs, however, were always dangerous, Mercer and Leggat being very prominent. Brentwood's first really dangerous movement came when, following quick heeling by the scrum, the ball was passed out to Todd

their right wing who showed a rare turn of speed to beat both Brown ii, his opposite number, and Mackid ii, the School full back. Cutting in, however, he was well tackled by Wilkinson and sustained a leg injury: he was taken off and Allen ii left the field to even up. They both returned shortly, however, and at this stage play was very even with Brentwood having a slight advantage owing to their superiority in the "tight". The School forwards, however, were fairly sound in the "loose", and with the backs tackling in deadly fashion they were never really hard pressed and at half time still led 8-0.

For fully fifteen minutes after the interval the play was mainly in centre field, neither side having any great advantage. The School however, gradually asserted themselves and soon gained a control of the game which they never relinquished.

Smith i, who played a clever game throughout, all but increased the lead when he kicked ahead and both he and Wilkinson just failed to regain possession on the Brentwood line, and a little later Wilkinson made a glorious run through centre but failed to beat the full back. Keeping up the pressure the School were rewarded when a Brentwood back fumbled behind his own line and Brown ii following up fast, fell on the ball for his second try which Mercer failed to convert.

Fifteen minutes from the end the referee judged that Todd was in no fit state to continue, and requested him to leave the field: Allen ii again went off with him.

The School several times looked dangerous in the closing minutes, the most promising movements being initiated by Mackid ii at full back. Gathering a kick well outside the Brentwood twenty-five, he made ground fast and sent Wilkinson down the left wing. Wilkinson ran strongly but was stopped on the line and Brentwood cleared. Shortly after "no-side" blew and the School won a well deserved victory 11 points to 0.

The forwards, although beaten in the "tight," played with some dash and more than held their own in the "loose." The backs while seldom getting the ball from the scrum made the most of their chances. Wilkinson was outstanding in attack, and by far the most dangerous man on the field. Brown ii once again showed his ability to see an opportunity quickly and to take it.

—o—

SCHOOL vs. J.B.A.A.

After three days steady rain the School ground was in wretched shape for the return match against the J.B.A.A.

Mackid i still being out of the game with injury, Leggat again captained the side. Mackid ii took his brother's place at scrum half, and Allan i came into the team as a full back.

The School pressed from the start and while the ball was comparatively dry two certain tries were missed when first Wilkinson and then Smith i held on too long. The first score came when Wilkinson, cutting through the centre passed to Mercer, who gave to Leggat and the School captain scored between the posts. Mercer failed to convert. The School forwards were heeling well and with Mackid ii serving the backs splendidly the School were constantly on the attack. Wilkinson made some fine runs through the centre, but delayed his pass too long and many good opportunities were spoilt. Just before half-time Mackid ii set the backs in motion and Wilkinson, taking a pass from Smith i, scored between the posts after a fine dodging run through the centre. Mercer failed to add the extra points.

The School continued to press after half time and soon increased their lead through Carlyle, who picked up a "loose" ball and fell over the line for a try which Mercer failed to improve.

The J.B.A.A. then rallied and for a time were very dangerous, gaining much ground by means of forward rushes. The School, however, soon re-asserted themselves and following the break up of a scrum near the J.B.A.A. line, Smith i, catching his opposite number out of position, dodged through to score near the flag.

At this stage of the game the School forwards were very dangerous. Pollock succeeded in crossing the line but was held up, and once Kerfoot i appeared to have scored but a five yard scrum was ordered. The final score of the game came when Leggat ran strongly to finish off the best movement of the day and score near the flag.

Neither of the last two tries was converted, and the School won 15-0.

The forwards worked hard, and played their part nobly, giving the backs possession on every possible occasion.

Of the backs Mackid ii was brilliant, and Leggat good, but the centres held on too long and lost many tries thereby.



SCHOOL vs. WANDERERS

This game was played at Mount Tolmie under ideal weather and ground conditions, and was won by the School 22 points to 0.

The Wanderers kicked off and for the first ten minutes had a decided advantage. The School appeared nervous and the handling of the backs was very faulty. The forwards soon settled down, however, and began to heel cleanly and fast. Wilkinson was the first of the backs to look dangerous when he cut through the centre; support was lacking however and little advantage was gained. The team now improved greatly and as the result of a splendid movement Leggat

opened the scoring, taking Mercer's pass and going over near the flag after all the backs had handled. Mercer failed to convert. The School lead was increased when, following quick heeling by the forwards, Smith i beat two men in the centre before giving to Wilkinson; Allen ii and Mercer both handled before Leggat again crossed the line to run around and score between the posts. Mercer missed the easy conversion. Continuing to press the School added to the score when Mackid i, following the break up of a scrum dashed around the blind side and crossed the line near the flag for a try which Mercer did not improve. There was no further score before half time.

On the resumption of play the Wanderers forwards played with great spirit and pressed the School hard. Their backs also improved and Acland, who played a good game throughout, was unfortunate in not scoring at least once. The School looked dangerous once or twice but some of the forwards, especially Pollock, were too keen and penalties for off-side were frequent. The School stood the pace better, however, and the backs were soon on the attack again. Clever play by the centres gave Leggat a chance to show his speed and he scored between the posts after a long run. Mercer again failed to convert. The School were now getting the ball from the scrum consistently and the backs, splendidly served by Mackid i, were playing extremely well. From another splendid movement Mercer scored between the posts after taking a pass from Wilkinson. He converted his own try. The Wanderers forwards continued to play very well in the "loose" and several times Mackid ii, the School full back was hard pressed but cleared well. The final score of the game came when Mackid i set the backs in motion and on the result of some clever and unselfish play in the centre, Leggat crossed the line for his fourth try which Mercer improved.

In this game the School displayed their best form of the season. The forwards were excellent in the tight and heeled most effectively. The backs displayed brilliant form and made full use of their opportunities. While Leggat was the chief scorer and played his usual excellent game, the great improvement was in the centre, where hitherto there had been a tendency to hold on too long.

As the result of this victory the School won the second half of the League without losing a game, and the right to meet Victoria College in the final.

—o—

SCHOOL vs. VICTORIA COLLEGE

The final for the Intermediate Championship was played at the Royal Athletic Park before a crowd of approximately 700 people. In spite of their recent defeat of the College and their impressive form shown since Christmas, a School victory was not generally expected

against the heavier and more experienced College fifteen, but a very fast and even game was anticipated.

On the morning of the game the doctor strongly advised against the playing of Mackid i who had been taken with an attack of appendicitis, and the School took the field without their captain. Clay, the second team scrum half, who had performed so creditably against Brentwood College was chosen to fill the vacancy.

Leggat won the toss and took advantage of the sun and the steady breeze that was blowing.

Following the kick off considerable indecisive play took place in mid-field. The College with their powerful scrum were getting the ball nearly every time but their passing in the centre was faulty and little ground was gained. The School backs had their turn in attack and two promising runs ended when Brown ii was forced into touch. Allen ii made one splendid kick to touch, but on the whole the School backs did not use the wind enough and when they did their kicks were often badly placed. Patrick, Copeland and Mabee made good individual runs, but the College backs were not together and the School were definitely on top. Leggat was almost in once after a grand run, and on another occasion Nelson, the College full-back, did very well to clear on his own line from a swarm of School forwards.

Keeping up the pressure the School were rewarded when, ten minutes before half time, Wilkinson, receiving a pass from Clay on the College twenty-five yard line, beat man after man in a magnificent dash through the centre and scored near the posts. Mercer added the extra points.

For the remainder of the half the School retained the upper hand but at half time had failed to increase their lead which under the circumstances was hardly sufficient.

On the resumption of play College immediately forced the school backs into their own twenty-five line with an extremely powerful attack. For fully ten minutes the School fought desperately on their own line and finally worked the ball into touch about thirty yards out after the finest piece of defensive play of the entire season. The College, however, were not to be denied and using the wind to advantage again attacked strongly. At this stage the School were beginning to feel the effect of the very heavy battering they had received. Wilkinson was very lame and was no longer able adequately to hold Patrick, his opposite number, in check, and it was this clever player who scored the first College try which was unconverted.

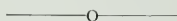
Continuing to press, the College backs, combining well, were very dangerous, but the School tackling was magnificent: twice Patrick was over, but on each occasion he was held up and thrown back. Finally a brilliant movement started by Patrick resulted in Copeland

scoring for the College far out. This try was unconverted and the College led 6-5.

After this the School asserted themselves a little and Leggat was forced into touch near the College twenty-five. Towards the end College again pressed strongly and magnificent defensive work by the School kept them out. The final try came when Patrick made ground in the centre before passing to Miller who sent Roberts in for a try which was converted and the College won 11-5, thus retaining the City Championship.

The College deserved to win on the day's play and had their forwards to thank for their success. Of the backs Copeland and Nelson played sound games and Patrick was brilliant.

Though outweighed heavily the School gave a magnificent display, the defensive work against older and heavier men being a treat to watch. While some were more prominent than others every man gave of his best, and it was generally felt that the team had, in defeat, fully sustained their high reputation.



Second Fifteen Matches

SCHOOL vs. BRENTWOOD SECOND FIFTEEN

The return game with Brentwood College was played at Brentwood and resulted in a win for the School 11 points to 0.

The School started very badly the forwards being beaten both in the tight and in the "loose." The Brentwood backs receiving the ball from every scrum were constantly on the attack, but their handling and passing was very faulty. Good tackling by the School backs kept the line intact and the forwards gradually improved as the game progressed. Following a scrum on Brentwood's twenty-five a nice movement developed among the School backs which resulted in Philipsen scoring far out after taking a pass from Swan, who failed to convert the try. Continuing to improve the School increased their lead when Menzies secured from a line out and fought his way over for a try which Swan improved. Brentwood then attacked and several times their backs were very dangerous but no further score resulted before half time the School holding an eight point lead which they did not deserve on the play.

Play was very even in the second half. The School backs indulged in some nice movements while the Brentwood backs gained much ground by kicking. The final try came when, following some short passing among the forwards, Tulk i passed to Coleman who set the backs in motion, Philipsen going over at the flag for his second try which Swan failed to convert.

Mr. Privett refereed.

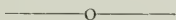
SCHOOL vs. VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL

This game was played at Mount Tolmie.

The High School after the first fifteen minutes had by far the better of the play. Their forwards were better in the "tight" and yards faster in the "loose" than the School pack and consequently the School backs had few opportunities. At half time there was no score.

The only try came late in the second half as a result of a forward rush and was unconverted. Coleman, Rowe, Clay and Pearce played good defensive games in the School back division while Dunlop and McKee were prominent among the forwards.

Final score 3-0. Mr. Wenman refereed.



Third Fifteen Matches

SCHOOL vs. VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL 4th

This game was played on the School grounds. Play was very even throughout and owing to the state of the field was mainly of a forward nature. The School forwards were far superior in the "tight" but the backs played poorly and failed to make use of their opportunities.

Tulk i, Neal and Diamond were outstanding.

There was no score.



SCHOOL vs. VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL 4th

This was a very close game and was won by the High School 6 points to 3. The High School led 6-0 at half time and Brand scored for the School in the closing minutes of the game.



SCHOOL vs. VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL 4th

The 3rd XV closed their season with a very narrow win over the High School 9 points to 8.

Gee opened the scoring for the School half way through the first half when he dashed around the blind side. Shortly after O'Brian dribbled over and fell on the ball for the School's second try. Just before half time Corfield stole the ball from a High School player and scored the School's final try. None of the tries were converted.

After half time the High School pressed strongly and were rewarded when one of their forwards got over for a try which was converted. They added to their score when their right wing ran strongly to score far out. This try was unconverted and no further score resulted.

CHARACTERS OF THE FIRST FIFTEEN

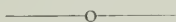
- MACKID i** (Captain and Scrum-half)—A very vigorous and courageous player. Quick in getting the ball away and almost invariably succeeded in finding his stand-off with a most effective long pass. Brilliant in attack and scored some fine tries on his own. A moderate kick and tackle. Led his team with judgment and in the proper sporting manner.
- LEGGAT** (Vice-Captain and Wing-threequarter)—One of the best outsiders the School has had for many years. Has pace, determination, and swerve. Kicks with length and judgment and possesses a useful cross-kick in the use of which he is all too sparing. Has a safe pair of hands. Was fortunate in his inside with whom he had a thorough understanding. Not really sound in defence as yet but has improved.
- SMITH i** (Stand-off Half)—Essentially an attacker and brilliant when conditions suited him. Quick off the mark and handles beautifully. A most clever, elusive and unselfish player. Weak in defence and must learn to be more resolute in his tackling and less hesitant in the stopping of forward rushes.
- ALLEN ii** ((Inside Three-quarter)—An improved player. Has a fair turn of speed but his passing is faulty and frequently he fails to draw his man. A fair kick and tackle. Has not as yet developed a real sense of position but with more experience should be a very useful inside.
- BROWN ii** (Wing-Three-quarter)—Developed into a very useful outside. A hard and sure tackle and always willing to fall on the ball, he excelled in defence and was invaluable. Lacked pace but was always on the lookout for opportunities near the line and scored several tries as a result. A greatly improved handler but a weak kick.
- WILKINSON** (Five-eighths)—Was out of the game through injury during the first half of the season. A very powerful attacker. A deceptive runner with a fine turn of speed, and a most useful hand-off. A splendid handler but often gave very faulty passes. Did not combine well at first but improved greatly in this respect. A splendid tackle and gave some fine defensive displays. A weak kick.
- MACKID ii** (Full-back)—Found this position very strange at first but latterly developed into a very reliable full-back. Slow in gathering and clearing, he atoned for mistakes made by his magnificent tackling and fearless work under forward pressure. His kicking lacked length but was fairly accurate.
- MERCER** (Inside Three-quarter)—A clever and extremely unselfish inside, and an adept in making openings for his wing. Handles beautifully and kicks with excellent judgment. Very sound and absolutely fearless in defence, he is always on hand when danger threatens. Accurate with a drop kick and a very fair place kicker. Puts his whole heart into the game and is a player of exceptional promise.
- CLEMENT**—A good, hard working forward. Excellent in the "tight" where his hooking was usually fast and clean. Not fast, but vigorous and bustling in the "loose". Played with rare spirit throughout the season.
- BRITTON**—A poor handler and weak in the line-out but excellent in the "loose" and a good tackle. An honest worker in the "tight" and always gave of his very best.
- REDDEN**—A somewhat improved forward but never developed as he should have done. Failed to use his height to advantage in the line-out, or his weight in the scrums. Rather improved, but still weak as a tackle. Slow in the "loose."

CARLYLE—A most useful back row forward. Very plucky, a good tackle and an extremely effective spoiler. Rather too prone to be off-side and inclined to break too soon. Had a splendid season.

DAVIS—Was tried as a three-quarter early in the season but was not a success and found his proper position in the back row of the scrum. Inclined to hold on too long and to run into the "thick." An excellent handler and a fair kick and tackle.

KERFOOT i—Developed into a very useful back row forward. A hard worker in the "tight." Slow in the "loose" and weak in the line-out. Lacked experience but was extremely keen and played with great spirit.

POLLOCK—A most enthusiastic forward, whose speed in the "loose" and agility in the line-out made him invaluable. Handles well and his kicking has length. Over-anxious, and far too prone to be off-side. A weak tackle as yet.



Calendar Reform

THE LEAGUE of Nations invited all nations to send representatives to its International Conference in Oct., 1931, to consider the world-wide need to simplify the Gregorian Calendar and universally extend its usefulness. This fact is all the more impressive because more than fifty of the World's sixty-two governments appointed their national committees to prepare for the effective work of that Conference.

The effort is supported by the League of Nations, the International Chamber of Commerce, the International Labour Office, the International Union of Astronomers, the World Federation of Educational Associations, the International Railway Association and many other national and international bodies. Their collective opinions unanimously record the need for calendar reform.

After much careful work on the part of the League of Nations' Preparatory Committee, its report declared that the calendar's undisputed defects were three in number as follows:—

1. The unequal lengths of months, quarters, and half years cause calendar confusion and uncertainty. The months contain from 28 to 31 days, quarters have 91 or 92 days, and half years 181 and 184 days.
2. "Want of Fixity" of week day names to the year's 365 day dates.
3. The non-fixity of Easter by moving between March 22nd and April 25th also drifts Whitsuntide five weeks. This defect moves other celebrations causing many inconveniences—lengthening and shortening the winter and spring terms for Parliaments and schools; colleges, law courts, fashion periods, etc. Early Easters move spring periods for workers, by decreasing savings for holidays which cold weather often spoils.

Many different methods suggested as remedies have been investigated by the preparatory committee. By elimination two of these methods are still having their various advantages and defects

considered. Plan B involves the use of 30, 30, and 31 day months per quarter year. Plan C involves the use of 13, 28-day months. It is generally considered that method C would confer the greatest number of advantages, chief among which are the following:—

1. Each month has the same number of days. Each month has the same number of days of the same name. Each month has, with the exception of civil and religious holidays, the same number of working days.
2. Each month has the number of whole weeks, and no month contains fractions of weeks at the beginning or the end. Each quarter has 13 weeks.
3. Discrepancies between the days of the week and the dates in successive months and years are avoided. It is easier to fix permanent dates for public meetings, law court sessions, and educational courses.
4. The period for which monthly rents and salaries are calculated corresponds with the period of expenditure. Family and business budgets are simplified.
5. The months are all comparable with the exception of holidays, and since they contain an equal number of days, and no fractions of weeks, they require no adjustment. Wage payments for parts of weeks in the case of monthly wages are avoided.
6. Office work is considerably lessened and economy can be made when preparing bookkeeping or statistics.

On the other hand it is contended that this plan would involve the following disadvantages:

1. The number 13 is not divisible by 2, 3, 4, or 6.
2. The quarter and half years would not contain a whole number of months.
3. There would be 13 monthly business balancings, and 13 monthly payments instead of 12 involving increased work in connection with book-keeping and payments.
4. During the transition period this plan would involve a greater number of adjustments in comparing statistics and dates than would be necessary under the twelve months system.

The chief advantages and disadvantages of Plan B comprising twelve months each containing 30 or 31 days are as follows:—

Advantages

1. The half years and quarter years are equal and have a whole number of months and weeks.
2. The system would involve little disturbance in established conditions.

Disadvantages

1. Months are not of the same length and not directly comparable. Moreover they differ as to the number and economic value of individual weekdays, e.g. One may have five Saturdays in one month, and five Sundays in another.
2. It is less essential to equalize half years and quarter years, than months, since accounting for these periods is less frequent than monthly accounting.
3. The dates fall on different days each month.

4. The months do not contain a complete number of weeks thus involving payments for fractions of weeks at the end when payments are made monthly.

A concise analysis of the great work done by the Preparatory Committee is not practical in a short article, but the following summary is interesting and gives us much food for thought. 452,000,000 people in the 15 typical nations which reported, record their recommendations in these significantly grouped percentages—58% for the thirteen equal months plan, 3% for the 12 months of equal quarter years, 26% for those who have not yet made a choice, and 13% for those who are so far against reform.

G.H.S.

The Gym Competition

The Gym Competition took place on the evening of Monday, May 2nd, at 8 p.m. Although this was somewhat later than usual for this event, it was evident that the longer period for practice resulted in a much higher standard of gymnastic work by all concerned.

All the exercises this year were voluntary, there being three on each-piece of apparatus. Mercer again won the Championship after an extremely fine performance, and the Eight was as follows:

A. W. Mercer (Captain); O. L. Spencer; E. C. Dobell; W. M. Swan and J. D. Menzies (tied); H. W. Walker; P. Proctor; P. T. Rowe.

Sergeant-Instructor Bain, P.P.C.L.I. kindly judged, and the evening closed with a short address by the Headmaster who commended the spirit and enterprise of the boys who entered the competition.

The Game of Spanish Handball or Pelota

IT HAS quite frequently been asserted in my hearing that the sport of Ice Hockey is the fastest game in the world. That it is a game of extremely rapid motion is indisputable; that it is the fastest of all games is open to question. Having witnessed both these games on several occasions I have no hesitation in stating that of the two Spanish Handball is pronouncedly the faster. To watch four expert players on a Fronton court is a revelation in quick movement. I had never before realized that the human frame could be trained to such a pitch of elasticity, nor the eye exercised to such unerring accuracy, until I saw my first game of Fronton in full swing.

The game of Spanish Handball, Fronton, or Pelota, to give it its full variety of titles, most probably originated among the hardy mountaineers of the Basque provinces in the Pyrenees. There one may still see it played among the young men of the mountain villages. To the training thus afforded is probably due the proverbial excel-

lence of the Basque at all games played with balls in rapid flight, lawn tennis, of course, being an outstanding instance.

The game appears to be of some antiquity, for there are records of it having been played regularly in Northern Spain in the early part of the 13th century. It spread to America much later, and has ever since been played there, claiming many devotees, most particularly in Cuba and Mexico.

In Mexico where my first opportunity to study the game occurred, it is played principally by professionals—almost all of them Basques—who are well paid for their services by the management of the National Fronton. I recollect the names of Irigoyen, Garate, Elola, Azcuenaga, Amuchastegui—names one picks out at once in a Latin-American country so totally un-Spanish and un-Mexican are they. Among the professionals I also recollect one Enrique Rodriguez, an Argentino, and also an American from the States, whose name was so commonplace that I have forgotten it. Both of them were front rank players. "El Argentino" I well remember as being the possessor of a captious temperament, which would at times cause him to give a wilfully deplorable display and bring down upon his head the vociferous censure of the crowd and evoke the disgust of the Basque players.

Apart from the professional element there are the amateurs, or "aficionados", as they are called, who practice assiduously, and may be seen at all odd times playing upon the court, when there are no professional games going on.

The game is slightly reminiscent of "hand" and "bat" Fives, and there can be little doubt that it is the parent of both. It differs, however, from both these games in respect of the size of the court, the size of the ball, and the nature of the apparatus used to propel it. The article by which the ball is thrown is called a "chistera" and is a basket weighing from 15 to 18 ounces, made from strips of a particularly resilient wood which is woven over a framework. This basket, which is shaped rather like a small canoe, is curved to allow of the ball being caught and swiftly returned, and is fastened to the right hand of the player.

The ball, which is slightly smaller than a lawn tennis ball weighs four ounces and is made of thin strips of compressed rubber, covered with a thin layer of wool one-eighth of an inch thick and enclosed in two taut covers of white kidskin. It is extremely hard.

The court or "cancha" is about eighty yards long by ten yards wide, and is bounded by wire netting stretching from the ground towards the roof, which is very lofty, thus fencing off players from spectators and preventing the passage of the ball beyond the confines of the court. This precaution was not always observed but as a result of one or two serious accidents when a loose ball struck a spectator, the wire screen from roof to floor was erected.

The floor, back, and side walls are of cement against which the ball strikes and rebounds with incredible velocity.

Games are played by two players a side, members of the respective sides being distinguished by the wearing of blue and white shirts. To vary the game a "quiniela" is played between six players, all of whom play against one another, the game being won by the player who first gets six points. The winner of a point stays on the court and serves until some other player defeats him and takes his place. The player who scores the next highest number of points gets second place.

Apart from the "quiniela" which is played principally for the betting involved, ordinary games are played to 30 or 35 points. The walls of the court are spaced off and numbered, and, on serving, the ball must be bounced in front of the space numbered 9 and between the spaces numbered 4 and 7. The service must be returned by a member of the opposite side before it has bounced twice on the floor of the court, and the server must strike the end wall between the white boundary lines. The ball may at any time be played off the side or back walls, always provided it has not touched the floor twice.

The ball may at any time be volleyed, and this presents one of the most skilful features of the game. The flight of the ball is so rapid that at times it can scarcely be followed by the eye of the spectators, and then its progress can only be gauged by the rapid movement of the players, now crouching to receive a low return, now leaping into the air to receive a volley into their baskets, which comes off the end wall like a shot from a gun—now again wheeling round to take a shot on first bounce from the back wall, swinging round like a flash to jerk it back to the other end of the court. The quickness of eye necessary to catch the ball in the basket as it speeds through the air, and the rapidity of the footwork necessary to get the body in position to catch and sling it back has held me enthralled whenever I have witnessed it.

Every point is marked up on a scoring-board placed in the gallery, and excitement among the spectators is intense, especially when, as sometimes happens, a player after reaching 33 or even 34, will by a streak of ill luck, or bad play, see his opponent creep up and perhaps gain a dozen points in succession. 34-34 goes up on the board, and the crowd holds its breath to see who will make the winning stroke.

The intense excitement, as has perhaps already been surmised, is to be accounted for mainly by the system of betting which is, from the spectators standpoint, often the most important part of the game. Betting tickets are sold by the management, and all bets are registered and settled up at the conclusion of the game between the cashiers and the public in the interiors of numerous small offices which line the vestibule of the Fronton building.

Bets are taken by bookmakers easily distinguishable in scarlet caps shaped like a beret, which worn at an angle, give them a ludicrously rakish appearance. These gentry, possibly merely through coincidence are all Spaniards. They parade the front of the "house" calling out the odds as the game progresses.

"Veinte diez azules" (twenty ten blues) they cry. This means they have a bet of 20 to 10 on the blue side. Anybody wanting to bet ten pesos against twenty on the whites would shout back "Diez veinte blancos". If only one figure is called e.g., diez y seis blancos (16 whites) then the bet is asked at even money.

So the "bookies" will yell until they attain a hurricane of noise. I often marvelled how the players could stand the strain of the intolerable racket, or even worse the groan of anguish that used to go up when a favourite failed to score at 34-33.

Very few spectators attend the Fronton without betting, and I must admit that an occasional flutter at the Fronton was not without its excitement, and indeed, to my fancy, furnished a more prolonged, if not greater, thrill than any horse race. By a somewhat strange anomaly betting at boxing matches is strictly prohibited by Mexican law.

I always found the betting at the Fronton conducted with scrupulous fairness, and it used to fascinate me to see the bookmakers accept half a dozen bets, register them in their betting books, tear the slips out, insert them in the interstices of specially made rubber balls, and throw them with unerring accuracy to their clients in all parts of the "house"; and all the time with their eye on the game they continued shouting the odds.

It is of course a moot point as to whether the excitement of the betting did not distract ones attention from the finer points of the game. Personally I think it did, although of course for obvious reasons one watched every movement of a player with hawklike concentration. Yet one's interest was apt to become unduly mercenary. It was, by the way, remarkable how quickly one grew to appreciate the technical points of the game, approve of any particular display of dexterity, and criticize any errors or weaknesses.

As a spectators' game it is admirable, and for the players one can say no more than it embodies all the points of skill, endurance, and agility, which should constitute the foundation of all true sport.

R. B. W.

THE CADET CORPS

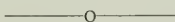
The annual inspection of the Cadet Corps was held on April 27th at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

For the fourth successive year, the Corps was inspected by Brigadier-General J. Sutherland-Brown. He was accompanied by Captain E. M. MacBrayne and Colonel Martyn.

After the General Salute and the March Past, each of the Officers in turn drilled the company. The Platoon Sergeants then took over for Platoon Drill. Following this, Sgt.-Major S. Watson conducted a display of physical training, while the signallers and stretcher bearers were inspected.

After the inspection, the Brigadier gave a brief address in which he commended the Cadet training being done all over Canada, and praised the success attained in this activity at the School.

Cadet-Captain J. Hackney, who took command in the absence of Cadet-Major B. Mackid, called for three cheers for the Brigadier, after which the officers and visitors retired to the gymnasium for tea. Colonel Irving very kindly treated the Cadets to ice cream in the dining room.



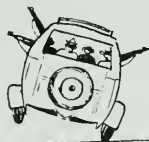
BOXING

The finals of the boxing were held in the gymnasium at 8.00 p.m. on March-22nd. Mr. A. G. Bolton refereed and Messrs. J. Gray and C. Sykes officiated as judges. Mr. J. D. Inverarity was official timekeeper. Great praise is due to S. James, the boxing instructor. The boys found him very keen and willing to assist them at all times and it is due to him that the boxing was of such a high standard this year. A large crowd attended the finals.

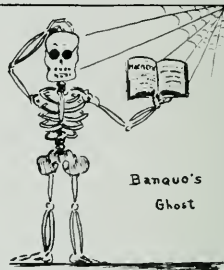
The first bout of the evening was between Miller(2) and Westmacott (2) in the dustweight class. Both contestants possessed ability and keenness to fight. Westmacott (2) had the advantage of past experience, and must be congratulated on his marked improvement from last year. Miller(2) shows great promise, and did well for the little experience that he has had. Westmacott (2) gained the decision.

Following the first bout of the evening Fetherston and Beach were brought together in the paperweight division. Fetherston gained the decision, but credit is due to Beach, as the former is rather an old hand at the game. Fetherston was more scientific than his opponent who employed the "windmill" style of rushing in with his head down and letting fly with his arms.

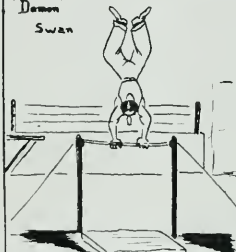
LEAVING ON THE
SHOOTING BUS



SAM
AND
"THE SPIRIT"



"Damon"
Swan



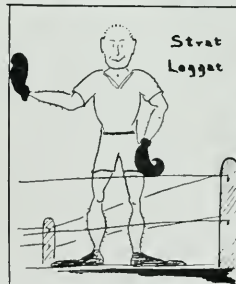
"Tubby"
Alexander



Gotting the Mail



Strat
Loggatt



"Blimp"
Smith

Characters and Incidents About the School 1931-32

J.D. Manzius

Tulk (2) and Gordon battled it out in three fast and furious rounds. Science was thrown to the winds, and the two lads "bored" into each other in a real manly fashion. The result was a victory for Tulk (2) in the flyweight class.

The next bout of the evening was fought between McGillivray and Home. These two lads had met previously in the preliminaries and had done so well that they were asked to box again in the finals. They again gave a splendid exhibition and are to be congratulated on the showing that they made. The fight was a hard one from beginning to end and both boys show promise of becoming good boxers. The judges declared the bout a draw.

Holstein (2) and Bonar gave a fine exhibition of boxing in the bantamweight division. This is the first time in four years that the former has not been matched with his brother. Holstein (2) gave a good display of science and pretty foot-work. Bonar, on the other hand, showed that he possessed great hitting powers and succeeded in landing not a few hard blows. Holstein (2) gained the decision in three rounds of very fine boxing.

Holstein (1) has always been one of the outstanding boxers in the school and this year he again won his weight by defeating Neal in the featherweight class. Holstein throughout the three rounds displayed great attacking abilities, and when he needed it, he made use of an excellent guard. Neal gave a pretty display of straight lefts and rights and would have done better if he had done more of the attacking. Neal afforded plenty of opposition, however, to a much more experienced boxer.

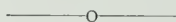
In the lightweight division Clay and Tulk (1) met in the finals for the second time in two successive years. It will be remembered that their bout last year was declared a draw. This time Clay was declared the winner. For the first two rounds both boys gave and took with equal success using straight lefts and rights to the chin and body. In the last round condition began to tell, and Tulk was unable to cope successfully with Clay's hard lefts to the point. The bout ended by Clay being declared the winner.

One of the most scientific bouts of the evening was that between Stepells and Green in the welterweight class. Green had a great advantage in weight but what Stepells lacked in weight he made up for in experience. Both contestants fought hard during the three rounds, and the spectators were given an exhibition of hard and clean hitting. At the end of the three rounds the fight was declared a draw.

In the middleweight division the audience was given a splendid exhibition of science versus strength. Throughout the first two rounds Pearce kept up a fierce onslaught on Britton. Britton, however, kept his head and his cool judgment and defensive powers saved him from being badly knocked about. At the beginning of the last round

Pearce's exertions were clearly having a telling effect upon him. Britton began to use a left upper-cut with advantage. It was not long before Britton floored Pearce for the full count.

In past years the fights for the school championship have always been first-class exhibitions of the art of boxing. This year the fight was no exception. Leggat, the defending champion, was matched against Mackid (2). Leggat had advantage in reach, and throughout the three rounds used straight lefts and rights to advantage. Mackid, who in former years has won the cup for being the most scientific boxer in the school, proved to be an equal match for Leggat. Mackid ducked under Leggat's guard on several occasions, and drove home well placed and most effective body blows. The fighting was fast and exciting from the first sound of the gong. Both combatants were in excellent shape and this enabled them to keep up the fast work until the end of the three rounds. The bout was declared a draw.



Civil Aviation Since the War

EVERYONE knows that aviation has made great progress since the World War. But in most cases they have no clear idea of how this progress has taken place, or what fundamental changes there have been. The greatest change that has occurred during the last fourteen years has been the separation of the service and civil divisions of aeronautics. Reliability, safety, speed, and endurance have all made great advances, but these are naturally expected.

When the war ended all business and industries suffered financially. Aviation in no way escaped. There were immense stocks of war aircraft to be disposed of—consequently no orders could be obtained for new ones. No one had such experience in any branch of civil aviation as was required at that time. True, some men were still living who had known pre-war civil flying, but conditions had immeasurably changed. Also there were no civil aircraft and few people who had any knowledge of their design or manufacture. As a "depression" period existed no one invested much money in aviation.

Consequently civil aviation had to begin with large subsidies, if it was to be at all successful. Although governments had had considerable experience with aircraft, due to the war, they were unwilling to spend much on its new branch. However, after a few years, subsidies or their equivalent were granted. The first subsidies were given to training establishments. The reason for this was, of course, that the powers wanted a good supply of pilots at hand in case of another war. After this came government aid for air transport. In England and France this took the form of direct subsidies. In America the post office operated its own mail planes. Later America changed completely over to subsidies.

Much money was lost by opening airlines with the hope that they would pay without government aid. Even with reasonable help the operating companies had to be fairly large if they were to be successful. An example of this is the formation of Imperial Airways from a number of smaller concerns.

During the first eight years after the war progress in civil aviation was very slow. There was practically no export of civil aircraft. No exceptional aeroplanes were built for the Schneider cup, and few sensational flights or new records were made. But the industry as a whole was becoming self-confident. In England and America development was about proportionately equal. France was less successful in spite of heavy subsidies. Germany had had her service aviation destroyed by the Treaty of Versailles but her advance was no more rapid than that of other countries, although she could specialize in civil work.

The last six years have been much more important than the first eight. Many more records have been set, more sensational flights made, and more money spent—in fact there has been greater progress in every way in civil aviation. One of the most important aspects in these latter years has been the increase in private flying. It hardly existed before 1925. Now it is the manufacturers' largest civil market. In these years also, transport companies have become much more profitable concerns. In America greater success has been had with larger aeroplanes (of above three or four passenger capacity) than with lighter craft. England has become by far the world's greatest exporter of light aircraft—a fact which shows that she produces the best. These successes have been shown by the many exceptional flights of heavier American craft and of English light aeroplanes.

There has been less development in France in spite of the way in which she still heavily subsidizes aviation in general. Private ownership there is probably on the increase as the State pays half the cost price of the machines. In Germany there has been comparatively little private flying. This continues, but air-enthusiasts have gone in for gliding and soaring on a large scale.

As regards lighter-than-air ships there has been less progress. This is caused by the cost of the craft and the more pioneering type of work. However, in these years probably in most successful of all lighter-than-air craft—the Graf Zeppelin—has done a great deal of flying.

Civil aviation is now becoming a truly independent industry. Subsidies are gradually being reduced and companies beginning to be self-supporting. But there is still much improvement to come—aeroplanes have only been flying for a little over twenty years.

P.A.P.B.

Literary and Debating Society

Season 1932

A general meeting of the Society was held at 7 p.m. on Wednesday, January 20th, the President in the chair. The Fourth Form attended.

The President then addressed the House for a short time on the subject of debating procedure, after which he read the Rules of the Society.

A motion proposed by Coleman and seconded by Mackid i that the amendment to Rule 3 dated January 14th, 1931, reading "Membership shall be limited to members of the VI and V forms only," should be amended to read "Membership shall be open to members of the VI, V and IV forms" was rejected by the House on a vote.

The House then proceeded to the election of officers. Four members were nominated for the office of Vice-President and 6 for the office of Secretary. The positions were filled as follows:

Vice-President	Coleman
Secretary	Hackney (re-elected)
Committee—Swan, Mackid ii, Leggat, Kerfoot i (representing V form.)	

The adjournment of the House was proposed, seconded and carried at 8.05 p.m.

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2nd MEETING, JANUARY 27th

The 2nd general meeting of the Debating Society was called together on Wednesday, January 27th, at 7.00 p.m., the president taking the chair. Mr. Westmacott commented on the enthusiasm already evinced in debating, and encouraged members to volunteer to debate. He also gave a word of advice to the judges, warning them that their attention should be centred on the poise, delivery, eloquence and ability in refutation, of the speakers, rather than on the subject or the popularity of either side of the argument.

The chairman then announced the topic of the debate, which was: "*Resolved that city life is detrimental to the modern youth.*"

Brown ii was the proposer of the motion. In opening the debate, Brown carefully defined the subject, and then proceeded with the argument. He was of the opinion that food in the city was not fit for babies, because it went through so much handling that it was no longer fresh by the time it was ready to be eaten. He emphasized the facts that in the modern city there is insufficient space for healthy recreation, and that the modern child's health is impaired through want of fresh air. He considered that contagious diseases are a grave menace in cities. In closing, Brown deplored the fact that the modern city youth gains no insight into nature.

Allen ii, after briefly refuting the arguments of the proposer, proceeded with the defence of the opposition. He considered that the rural education is inferior to that of the city in that it is less technical. This deficiency, he stated, made it impossible for the country youth to successfully compete with the city youth in business. He argued that since there is a lack of social life, the rural boy finds it difficult to secure the culture which is so necessary to the man of today.

Wilkinson, in re-opening the defence of the motion asked the opposition why it is that so many parents are anxious to take their children away from the cities and into the country whenever possible. He claimed that distractions make it impossible for the modern school-boy to give the proper attention to his studies. Wild parties, he said, wield a bad influence, as they lead to drinking and association with undesirable company. The speaker thought that friendships formed in the city are less likely to be lasting because monetary differences create jealousies between boys.

Allen i took some time to refute the arguments of the affirmative. He said that while rural milk is unpasteurized, the city supply is carefully purified as a safe-guard against every kind of disease. He insisted that every modern city provides facilities for recreation. He believed that when parents take their children away from the cities, they take them, not to the country, but to summer resorts, which are usually just as crowded as the cities. He stated that there is no future in rural work, and that only in the big industrial centres is there opportunity for advancement. In conclusion, the speaker lauded the success of social organizations in the cities in promoting friendships.

In his rebuttal, Brown ii argued that only the most modern cities provide playgrounds for children. He said that societies are stressed even more than those in the cities because of the necessity of co-operation in sports and other activities. City clubs, he thought, are accessible only to the children of rich parents, and exclude the unfortunate youth who is unable to pay the high entrance fees.

At the conclusion of the debate, the house was thrown open to discussion. The following members spoke: for the motion, Mercer, Pollock; against, Bovey, Worthington, Swan, Mercy i, Coleman.

The arbitrators, the president, Kerfoot i and Mackid ii, then cast their ballots. The motion was carried by a vote of two to one.

The president gave a short criticism of the debates, and also spoke a word of encouragement to the speakers. He also commented on the large number of speakers who came forward when the meeting was thrown open to the members.

The adjournment of the meeting was moved and seconded at 8:00 p.m.

3rd MEETING, FEBRUARY 3rd

The public business of the third general meeting of the Debating Society was a debate on the motion: "*Resolved that the lot of the barbarian was preferable to that of the modern man.*" The President took the chair.

The motion was proposed by Hackney. He described briefly the life of the barbarian, stressing the simplicity of it, and emphasizing the fact that food, shelter and a fire are the three requirements for his happiness. The modern man, on the other hand, is not satisfied until he has purchased many luxuries and comforts. He outlined the complexities which have come with civilization, and concluded with a short summary of his points.

Coleman, who led the opposition, enlisted the sympathy of the House by flattering their intelligence and by stating that the affirmative suggested that moderns were foolish in believing themselves happy under civilization. He argued that the problems confronting the barbarian were as great as those facing the modern man, since the former had less intelligence with which to solve these problems. He asked the affirmative if they believed that the Siberian native was happy in winter-time in his crude skin clothing, and emphasized the fact that the barbarian was grossly ignorant and uneducated.

In refuting the arguments of the opposition, Mercer asked how a man can enjoy sunshine and fresh air to the best advantage when he is cooped up in a stuffy office all day. He insisted that even the uncultured art of the barbarian was to him a great joy. The cave-man, he went on, had a better physique, and had no need of doctors and dentists, while false teeth and spectacles were unknown. The enviable health of the cave-man was due, in Mercer's opinion, to the fact that he was a vegetarian and ate only the most wholesome food. Debating, he concluded, is a major worry which the barbarian never experienced.

Mackid's rebuttal consisted mainly of statements disagreeing with Mercer's opinion of the barbarian's health. He claimed that the cave-man ate meat which was very often polluted and stale, and stated instances of epidemics among North American Indians. Mackid divided his argument into 7 parts, industry, food, housing, clothing, communication, science and transportation, and proved the superiority of the civilized man in each of these branches.

The proposer took advantage of his privilege to reply to the arguments of the opposition, and disputed the statement that the barbarian lived on polluted meat. He touched on the complexities of the present day system of clothing, remarking that feminine styles call for a considerable expenditure on wearing apparel, and mentioned some scientific inventions which are not entirely beneficial to society at large.

The House was then thrown open to discussion, and the following members spoke: pro, Smith ii, Clay, Swan, Pollock, Waugh, Stapells; con, Pearce, Bovey, Menzies.

The motion was supported by a vote of two to one. The arbitrators were the President, Leggat and Brown i.

At 8:30 the dissolution of the House was moved and seconded.

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4th MEETING, FEBRUARY 10th

A meeting of the Society was called on Wednesday, February 10th, at 4.45, to discuss the motion, "*Resolved that the Five Year Plan in Russia is bound to fail.*" The President took the chair.

Smith ii was the proposer of the motion. He explained the theory of the Five Year Plan, and enumerated its various disadvantages and drawbacks. He emphasized the lack of liberty and suppression of natural talent, and stated that already flaws in the plan have been indicated by radical alterations in its structure. The greatest drawbacks to the plan, he said, are high tariff barriers and lack of co-operation of the common people.

Stapells, leader of the opposition, contradicted several statements of the affirmative regarding the food and clothing of the peasants, and insisted that the majority of the people are in favor of the Plan. He outlined the many ways in which the new industrial system is reducing unemployment, and explained how the social activities of the Plan are saving millions of lives. Lauding the modern factory conditions, the speaker stated that new conveniences are augmenting the working capacity of the industrial classes.

Bovey then rose to support the motion. He questioned Russia's military policy, giving a few statistics regarding her armaments, and called to task the dissemination of political propaganda through the medium of the movies. He commented on the evident lack of co-operation of the peasant classes, who, he said do all in their power to hinder the operation of the Plan. In conclusion, Bovey outlined the fallacies of the present agricultural system, stating that to date collective farming has failed.

Clay, the seconder of the opposition, emphatically supported the statement of the proposer that the workers are in favor of the Plan. He praised the activity of the Russians in railroad construction. He also lauded the many social organizations which are so beneficial to the morals of the Russian youth. In his opinion, Russian prison conditions are preferable to those in France. In conclusion, Clay reminded the House that Russia was the only world power whose production was increased in 1931.

The proposer, in his rebuttal, stated that the opposition should not quote George Bernard Shaw, as he is a radical with biased opin-

ions. He mentioned the system of forced labor in lumber camps, which, he said, embraced the younger generation who are supposed to be free. Imported Chinese torturers, the speaker revealed, are employed in Russia to enforce the labor regulations.

Due to the fact that there was insufficient time, the House was not thrown open to discussion, and after a brief but pertinent criticism of the four speeches by the President, the arbitrators proceeded to vote on the motion. It was carried by two votes to one. The President, Coleman and Davis were the arbitrators.

The House adjourned at 5:50.

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5th MEETING, FEBRUARY 17th

The public business of the meeting on February 17th was a debate on the subject, "*Resolved that the League of Nations has failed in its primary objectives.*" The vice-president occupied the chair.

Carlyle, the proposer, opened the discussion with a brief survey of the structure of the League, observing that the failure to settle the Manchurian question is the sixth occasion on which the League has tried unsuccessfully to prevent war between belligerent countries. The League, he said, is inefficient because only one quarter of the world's white population is represented in it, and because it is too unwieldy for prompt action in crises. In the speaker's opinion, the League should be confined to Europe where it would no doubt be instrumental in settling disputes in the Balkan countries especially.

Swan led the opposition. He stated that the League was formed after the War, when public opinion had realized that the causes of war are very trivial and easily checked by a competent body of pacifists. He emphasized the fact the League aims to prevent wars, rather than stop them, and that this is being done by disarmament. Swan enumerated in detail the many disputes which arbitration by the League has been successful, and touched on its secondary activities such as control of slavery, prevention of narcotic smuggling, and repatriation of prisoners of war from many countries.

Menzies reminded the House that the primary object of the League is to outlaw war, and that in this respect it has failed. He argued that such activities as control of slavery are side-issues, and impertinent to the question. The major weakness of the League, said Menzies, is its inability to enforce its decrees; for its one weapon is the economic boycott, a very ineffective punitive instrument at best.

Smith i, seconder for the opposition, refuted the statement made by the affirmative that petty wars between small countries should not be interfered with by the League. It was his opinion that all the big wars have their beginnings in small ones. He said that the abolition of war was only one object of the League, and went on to outline some of its other major activities, most important of which are help-

ing needy nations financially and politically, stabilization of world currency, improvement of international labor conditions and suppression of the narcotic trade.

In his rebuttal, Carlyle reminded the House that the only activity of the League which is pertinent to the question is that of disarmament and ultimate outlawry of war. He stated that Japan is not justified in defending her Manchurian interests by war-like methods, because the League holds it illegal to declare war against the offending nation until three months after the misunderstanding has arisen.

The motion was unanimously carried.

The adjournment of the House was moved and seconded at 5.50.

In view of the lack of time, the vice-president did not open the House to discussion.

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6th MEETING, FEBRUARY 24th

A general meeting of the Debating Society was called on Wednesday, February 24th, at 4.45 p.m., the vice-president taking the chair. When the private business of the evening had been attended to, Mr. Simpson introduced Dr. J. A. Pearce, of the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory. Dr. Pearce gave a very interesting address, illustrated with slides, on "*Ancient and Modern Conceptions of the Universe.*"

In order to present clearly the modern conception of the universe, the speaker outlined the beliefs of the ancients with regard to it. The Babylonians, he said, thought that the world was a great plain surrounded by mountains over which the sun made his daily appearance; while the Jews considered it a flat body beneath which was the bottomless pit and above which were Heaven, and the upper waters which occasionally fell as rain. Later scientists, the speaker continued, propounded the theory that the world is a spherical mass revolving around the sun, but this theory died for want of support.

Dr. Pearce then described graphically the enormous distances with which the scientist continually deals, showing by diagram the comparative sizes of the earth, the sun, the moon, and the planets. The sun, he said, is 864,000 miles in diameter. Another slide illustrated the distribution of mass of the universe. The sun was described as a great piece broken from some star, gradually diminishing and cooling. Around it revolve all the planets of the solar system, including the earth, and around the planets revolve the moons. Each of the many stars in the stellar system, according to Dr. Pearce, is a sun like our own, each having its own solar system of planets and satellites. While comparatively few, he said, can be seen with the naked eye, about 400,000 can be photographed with the larger telescopes, and these are they that constitute the "Milky Way." It was shown by slides that this phenomenon is in reality a close grouping of stars in a flat elliptical body revolving about a vertical axis.

While the "Milky Way" itself is of enormous size, Dr. Pearce went on, it is only a small unit in the structure of the universe. Infinitely farther from the centre of the system are other similar aggregations of stars, known as globular clusters. Hiding some of these from view, as the slides showed are great nebulae which Dr. Pearce explained are gaseous masses of the same materials as the planets, but at temperatures near 10,000 degrees. One of these nebulae was shaped very much like the North American continent, and Dr. Pearce showed a close-up of what corresponded to the Yucatan area. The slide showed a myriad of tiny points of light, each of which is a sun many times bigger than our own. It was estimated that the average age of a star is 1,000 billion years, and scientists have discovered, said the speaker, that each star goes through periods of birth, growth and decline, changing from a gaseous state to one of spherical solidity, and gradually giving off all its heat.

The last eight of Dr. Pearce's slides were shown to illustrate the enormous size of the universe. The scale of each drawing, from one of the earth to one of the entire universe, was one hundred times that of the one immediately preceding; and the last drawing was of a group of stars 17,000,000 light years across. A light year, Dr. Pearce explained, is the distance which light can travel in one year.

At the conclusion of his address, Dr. Pearce kindly volunteered to answer any questions which members wished to ask.

In conclusion a vote of thanks was passed to the speaker whose remarkably lucid and concise treatment of an abstruse and complicated subject was generally admired and appreciated. The lecturer was besieged by enquirers for more information after the meeting had ended.



7th MEETING, MARCH 2nd

The president took the chair at the meeting of the Debating Society on Wednesday, March 2nd, which was called to discuss the motion, "*Resolved that the Instalment Plan is detrimental to the modern household and community.*"

Kerfoot ii, proposer of the motion, stressed the fact that the instalment plan affects the middle and lower classes, whose wages are consumed to a great extent by monthly instalment payments. There is, he said, considerable worry consequent with the difficulty of meeting these payments. In conclusion, Kerfoot expressed the belief that most level-headed people prefer to buy outright and thus be free of all worries and complications that might arise with instalment buying.

Green led the negative. In attacking the speech of the proposer, he stated that the instalment plan is designed to help people who would otherwise be unable to make certain purchases. He gave instances of important structures such as the Hoover Dam, which could

only have been built with the assistance of the plan. In Green's opinion, trade and commerce are stimulated by the instalment plan, which is therefore a factor in preserving a stable economic system.

The seconder of the motion was Dobell. He maintained that the instalment system makes buying more expensive, and that for this reason a large percentage of goods bought are never paid for. He observed that strife between the buyer and the instalment collector is always a likelihood, and extolled the virtues of a home unburdened by the worries of instalment payments.

O'Brian, supporting the negative, argued that there are many devices needed in the modern household which are so expensive that they can only be bought on the instalment plan. Many beneficial things such as insurance policies must be bought by instalments, the speaker insisted, and by it, buying and selling of all commodities is vastly stimulated.

In his rebuttal, Kerfoot said that it is always difficult to collect on goods bought under the instalment plan, and that the plan is detrimental to businesses run on the cash system.

The president, Clement and Brown i arbitrated on the motion which was carried by a vote of three to nothing.

At the conclusion of the debate, the president criticized the speeches of the speakers, stating that they had failed to develop their points fully, and that it was against the rules of the society to read speeches.

The adjournment of the House was moved and seconded at 5.20 p.m.

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8th MEETING, MARCH 9th

A general meeting of the Society was called on Wednesday, March 9th, at 4.45 p.m. to discuss the motion, "*Resolved that aeroplanes will some day replace automobiles.*" The vice-president took the chair. In the course of the private business, the President put before the meeting the proposal that at the next meeting the House should be addressed by three members, on any suitable topics. He invited members to volunteer. The President also said a few words with regard to the debate, reminding the House that the speakers were somewhat inexperienced and should be given the full co-operation of the members.

Adams was the proposer of the motion. He gave a short account of the development of aviation, stressing the rapid increase in the safety of flying, and lauding the achievements of trans-Atlantic flyers as being important contributors to science. He outlined the many uses for the aeroplane in time of war, and expressed the opinion that in the future people will have to use planes, when traffic congestion makes the automobile no longer practical.

Chapman i, in refuting the arguments of the proposer, insisted that cars can carry greater loads than planes, and that they are cheaper to build. He stated that the replacement of automobiles with aeroplanes would involve scrapping a great deal of valuable machinery, and enumerated the difficulties that would be encountered in managing a plane in large cities. L

Dunlop, seconder of the affirmative, replied that aeroplanes are not more expensive to build, and that their gasoline mileage is high. He stated that the modern pilot is trained to fly through fog in comparative safety. Dunlop further outlined the utilization of the aeroplane in war, and mentioned some of its many uses in civil aviation.

MacGillivray was seconder of the opposition. He emphasized the uncertainty of aerial transportation and the great overhead expense involved in it. Traffic congestion would be just as acute, he said, if planes replaced cars, and there would be insurmountable difficulties in formulating an adequate system of traffic regulation. Cars, he observed, have no need of the expensive landing fields and hangars required by aeroplanes.

Refuting the arguments of the negative, the proposer stated that accidents in aviation are merely coincidental, and comparatively rare, while automobile accidents are the natural result of traffic congestion. He said that the autogyro has overcome most of the difficulties which the aeroplane has in landing in cities, and that it is very useful for observation purposes because it can fly at low altitudes in safety.

At the conclusion of the debate, the House was thrown open to both members and non-members, and the following spoke: Rowe and Funnel for the motion; Mercy ii, Galloway and Barnes against.

The President, and two others arbitrated on the motion, which was defeated by a vote of two to one.

In a brief review of the debate, the President praised the clear diction of the speakers, but said that they did not really balance the automobile against the aeroplane. He advocated the use of the summary.

The President then proposed a vote of thanks to the visiting debaters, which was then seconded by Spencer.

The meeting was concluded at 5.40 p.m.

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DEBATE AT ST. MARGARET'S SCHOOL

March 4th

On March 4th a debate was held at St. Margaret's School, in competition for an inter-schools challenge shield presented by Victoria High School. Coleman and Hackney represented the School, while Mollie Little and Joan Appleton spoke for St. Margaret's. The motion

under discussion was, "*It is resolved that the Five Year Plan in Russia is bound to fail.*"

Coleman was the proposer of the motion. He outlined the history of the growth of the Plan, from its inception to the present time, and dealt briefly with the political side of it. He reminded the House that despite her ostentatious support of world disarmament, Russia has built up a huge army and air force. Using as an example the impractical schemes for railway development formed by Stalin, Coleman pointed out clearly the utter failure of the Russians to put the Five Year Plan on a working basis.

Mollie Little, leader of the opposition, made no refutations of the proposer's speech, considering that his points were sufficiently covered in her own speech. She stated the Plan has not been given a chance to prove its merits, and that opinions contrary to it are all prejudiced, for this reason. She argued that because Russia has staked everything on the Plan, she will have to make it succeed at any cost. Lack of technical knowledge is a minor drawback, the opposer stated, because enough foreign talent to take care of all Russia's needs have been brought in from other countries. In conclusion, the speaker urged that the Plan be given a fair trial before final judgment be passed.

Hackney's address dealt mainly with Russia's transportation system, agriculture, social conditions, and religion. He described in detail the unsanitary and uncomfortable surroundings in which the workers live, arguing that in such an environment, efficient work is impossible. He pointed out the defects in collective farming, attacked the abolition of religion, and in conclusion, summarized all his points.

Joan Appleton, in refuting the arguments of the affirmative, pointed out that social conditions in Russia are no worse than they are in all large cities such as London. In her opinion, the substitution of community life for that of the family is highly advantageous. She supported the abolition of religion on the grounds that in reality it is the abolition of superstition. Eulogizing the benefits of the Plan, the speaker gave a chronological list of its various successes and achievements.

Coleman availed himself of the proposer's privilege to make a three-minute rebuttal, to remind the opposition that the mere fact that social conditions in other countries are comparable to those in Russia, is no indication of the probability of success of the Plan. He also pointed out that the inefficiency of a tractor on the farm of the seconder of the opposition has no influence on the operation of tractors in Russia.

Mr. Beckwith, Mr. Westmacott, and Miss Pierce of St. Margaret's, were the arbitrators. Mr. Beckwith, the chairman, gave a criticism of the debate, warning the speakers against memorization of their speeches, reminding them that they must speak loudly enough

for all the audience to hear them, and stating that a direct appeal to the audience is much better than straight oration.

The decision of the arbitrators was given in favor of the School.

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DEBATE AT VICTORIA HIGH SCHOOL

May 17th

The final debate in competition for the inter-schools debating shield took place at Victoria High School on May 17th, between Joyce Applegate and Linda Smith for the High School, and Coleman and Hackney for the School. The motion under discussion was, *"Resolved that Mussolini's dictatorship has been beneficial to Italy from a national and international viewpoint."*

Joyce Applegate was the leader of the affirmative. She opened her speech with a quotation by George Bernard Shaw in which Mussolini and his rule were warmly praised, and then went on to describe conditions in Italy after the War. Nitti's administration, she said, was weak and inefficient, and the policies of this man and of others like him had reduced Italy to a state of poverty bordering on anarchy. The speaker traced the growth of Fascism from its beginning to the March on Rome and Victor Emmanuel's invitation to Mussolini to form a government; and then enumerated some of the benefits which have already resulted from his rule.

Coleman attacked Mussolini's foreign policy, his military activities, and his fostering of a spirit of nationalism in Italy; and emphasized the abolition of personal liberty. He pointed out that Mussolini's only reason for obtaining the friendship of the Church was to use it as an instrument for domination, and showed how the interests of the individual have been subordinated to those of the state. Industrialization, he argued, requires order, efficiency, and political stability, which Mussolini's dictatorship lacks.

In refuting the statement of the opposition that Mussolini is a ridiculous, incompetent man, the seconder for the affirmative, Linda Smith, gave examples of his many accomplishments, mentioning his development of water power, coal production, and other industries. She pointed out many beneficial improvements in the cities, such as beautifying them, improving their water supplies, re-organizing their transit systems, and giving them new roads. She outlined his new educational and agricultural systems, and commented on the efficiency of Fascist policing in the large cities.

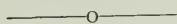
Hackney, seconder of the opposition, contradicted the statement of the affirmative that Fascism has brought new law and order to Italy, and gave examples to show that the country is closer to anarchy now than she was before Mussolini came into power. He berated Mussolini's domination of the government, and his substitution of a narrow-minded autocracy for the democracy which the people had

formerly enjoyed. As an example of this, he outlined the new election laws in Italy whereby Fascism is insured a majority in the government. Contrary to the statements of the affirmative, he stated that industrialization has made no progress since the beginning of Fascism, and he showed how the abolition of the trade unions has been detrimental.

The proposer then rose to refute the statements of the seconder of the opposition. In support of Mussolini's suppression of democracy, she pointed out that the former Italian government was unstable and inefficient, and totally unable to administer the country's affairs. She insisted that the cancellation of personal liberty was beneficial, because the Italian always abused privileges.

The judges of the debate were Mr. Nicholas, of the Times, (Chairman), Mr. Giolma, and Mr. Elliott. Their vote was cast in favor of the affirmative. Mr. Nicholas commented on the speeches of the debators, and gave a brief criticism of their subject matter.

The chairman of the meeting then presented to the winners the shield donated by the Modern History Club of Victoria High School.



Ranching in Southern Alberta

TO MENTION the word "ranching" to the average boy of thirty years ago would be to draw in his mind the picture of an intensely interesting and exciting business. In fact it would probably be more of a holiday than a business to him. To-day, however, things have changed considerably, and whether one makes a living, or not, the cattle business is a comparatively peaceful occupation. The glamour of the old West has almost entirely disappeared.

However, before a ranch owner may even consider being successful he must possess good grazing land, well supplied with water, for water on hot summer days such as are experienced in Alberta, is a very necessary commodity. The cattle too, being as they are the prime factor in the business, should be from good stock for a mediocre or poor stock is liable to disease. Southern Alberta with its flat plains is an excellent country for grazing lands both for cattle and sheep, though cattle are by far the more numerous. As a rule on account of the suitable all round conditions under which they live the cattle of the prairies are reasonably free from disease.

Naturally there are still many hardships to be endured and the life of a ranch hand is not by any means a soft one. The hours are long and work strenuous especially during the summer months. What little farming there may be, for alfalfa and oats are grown as feed, is made much easier and quicker with modern machinery. The place of horses has been taken quite rapidly by trucks, although of course

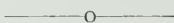
horses are used for looking after the cattle. In that respect they cannot be replaced.

The financial end of a rancher's business, for after all that is what counts, is quite variable and is liable to fluctuate considerably in the course of two or three years. In a good year he may have very few deaths in his herds, but on the other hand a disease, which is not very frequent, may wipe out a good part of his stock. A bad blizzard in winter-time is also liable to be the cause of several deaths. Providing that a rancher has a good year his profits are at present very small, for it is only natural that the cattle business should have suffered from the general depression. Although it is now getting back to normal slowly the price of beef has been very low, and the market is not as strong as one could wish.

The most interesting and exciting time of the year is, of course, the period during which the calves are branded. Then, too, the necessary precautions are taken to safeguard them from diseases such as blackleg. It is at this time that the rancher finds out exactly the number of calves he has and just how much of an increase, if any, there has been. The branding in itself is not a very long job, the time is mostly occupied in rounding up the cattle. In order to do this the men must get up before dawn and ride hard.

The ambitious youth would find that ranching, in most cases, would not afford him the best opportunities to make money quickly. A man must have a good knowledge of the business and a liking for cattle and horses in order to succeed in that line.

P. K. A.



Sports Day

ONE of the most successful annual Sports Days in the history of the School was held on Friday, June 3rd. The weather although rather unpropitious at times, did not seem greatly to affect the favourable quality of the performances. It was a sunny day marred by a high wind, which made the day not unsuitable for strenuous sport such as was witnessed. The attendance was very gratifying, and it showed keen appreciation of the efforts of the boys to surpass the athletic records of their predecessors.

Again there was a large gathering of Old Boys, and they were treated to the spectacle of seeing three of their long-cherished records broken. Also their relay team, invincible in the past two races with the School, was defeated by a wide margin.

Finishing first in five events, Pollock won the Senior Championship with a total of fifteen points, while Leggat was runner up with nine points. A feature of Pollock's remarkable performance was his fine victory in the half-mile after running in several other events. He was placed first in the 100, 220 hurdles, quarter-mile, and half-mile.

Leggat was second in the first three events, and first in the broad-jump. Pollock broke two records, running the 220 in 21 2·5 seconds, and the hurdles in 15 4·5 seconds.

Rowe won the Intermediate Championship after keen competition with Martin who was runner-up. The former broke the seven year old record in the 220, running that race in the remarkable time of 22 1·5 seconds or better than the former Senior record. Squire was victorious in the Junior division, and Branson was his extremely plucky and keen runner-up.

The House Championship went to the East House by a considerable margin. The winning house almost made a clean sweep of the events, obtaining fifty-seven points to twenty-one for the West House. This sensational victory more than compensated for the numerous defeats the East House have undergone in the past few years at the hands of their old rivals.

The prizes were presented by Mr. B. C. Nicholas who was introduced by the Headmaster. Mr. Nicholas made a humorous and delightful speech, and was lavish in his praise of the efforts of the boys. He called upon them always to keep the high ideals of the boys who died in the Great War before them. Further, he stressed the fact to his audience that the boys not only covered themselves with glory on the playing-fields, but also in the classroom, and he paid tribute to the splendid staff which the School possessed. Altogether it was an extremely appropriate speech, and was received with hearty cheers from the School.

The Ker Cup, symbolic of the highest attainments of any member of the School, was presented to Leggat the worthy recipient of a coveted honor. In presenting the Cup, Mr. Nicholas expressed the hope that Leggat would continue the work so well begun, and would some day win a Rhodes Scholarship thus maintaining the ideals which he had so ably pursued— Character; Leadership; Scholarship and Athletics.

OFFICIALS

Announcer	W. M. Gibson
Starter	Sergt.-Major S. Watson
Timekeepers	F. Cabeldu, E. H. Cabeldu, F. Skillings
Judges	J. D. Inverarity, J. Bryden, E. A. Wyld
Clerk of the Course	W. R. G. Wenman

RESULTS

220 yards, open—1, Pollock; 2, Leggat; 3, Wilkinson. Time :21 2·5.
 220 yards, under 14—1, Squire; 2, Hunter; 3, Branson. Time :25 3·5.
 220 yards, under 16—1, Rowe; 2, Cantelon; 3, Renison i. Time :22 1·5.
 100 yards, under 12—1, Brodigan; 2, Holstein iii; 3, Miller i. Time :13 3·5.
 Quarter-mile, open—1, Pollock; 2, Allen ii; 3, Kerfoot ii. Time :53 2·5.
 Quarter-mile, under 14—1, Chapman ii; 2, Squire; 3, Hunter. Time 1.07 2·5.
 Quarter-mile, under 16—1, Rowe; 2, Martin; 3, Renison i Time :59 4·5.
 Harvey House relay, 300 yards—1, Gordon's team; 2, McGillivray's team.
 Time, :45 1·5.

100 yards, open—1, Pollock; 2, Leggat; 3, Wilkinson. Time :10 3-2.
 100 yards, under 14—1, Squire; 2, Branson; 3, Hunter. Time :12 2-5.
 100 yards, under 16—1, Buchanan; 2, Rowe; 3, Cantelon. Time :11.
 75 yards, under 11—1, Jones ii; 2, Burton; 3, Miller ii. Time :11.
 120 yards, hurdles, open—1, Pollock; 2, Leggat; 3, Mercer. Time :15 4-5.
 50 yards, visitors' race, boys under 10—1, J. Squire; 2, J. Bamford.
 Sack Race—1, Masfen; 2, Chapman ii; 3, Burton.
 Old Boys' Race—1, Hager; 2, Mercer; 3, Inverarity.
 Half-mile—1, Pollock; 2, Poyntz; 3, Dobell. Time 2:21 3-5.
 High Jump, open—1, Menzies, 5 ft. 0 1-2 in.; 2, McKee; 3, Procter.
 High Jump, under 16—1, Rowe, 4 ft. 6 1-2 in.; 2, Martin; 3, Mercy ii.
 High Jump, under 14—1, Squire, 4 ft. 4 1-2 in.; 2, Gordon; 3, Branson.
 Broad Jump, open—1, Leggat, 18 ft. 1 in.; 2, Coleman; 3, Wilkinson.
 Broad Jump, under 16—1, Rowe, 17 ft. 5-1-2 in.; 2, O'Brien; 3, Martin.
 Broad Jump, under 14—1, Branson, 13 ft. 8 1-2 in.; 2, Chapman ii; 3, Hunter.
 Thorwing the Cricket Ball—1, Menzies, 94 yards; 2, Wilkinson; 3, Swan.

The following Challenge Cups have been presented to the School at various times and are open to competition by members of the School in athletic and other events.

SENIOR CHAMPIONSHIP—Corsan Challenge Cup & Harold Wilson Annual Trophy.

INTERMEDIATE CHAMPIONSHIP—Worthington Challenge Cup, and Dr. Tanner Annual Trophy.

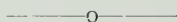
JUNIOR CHAMPIONSHIP—Marpole Challenge Cup and Wenger Annual Trophy.

BRAIDWOOD CUP—Best intermediate rifle shot.

KER CUP—For Character, Scholarship, Leadership and Athletics. (*presented by the late D. R. Ker*)

CAPTAIN OF GYM EIGHT—Croft Cup and Terry Matthews shield

HOUSE CHAMPIONSHIP—West Cup.



THE KER CUP

This year this coveted and significant trophy has been awarded to Leggat. That it has been richly earned goes without saying for nothing but allround merit and sterling worth can win this reward "par excellence", for the standard insisted upon has always been high, and will, we hope, be ever maintained at its present level. Athletic preeminence, scholastic attainments—and more important still—initiative, moral strength and exemplary conduct are rare indeed in the person of a single boy, and when encountered should be fittingly acknowledged. The famous motto of the Chevalier Bayard might well be applied to our Ker Cup Winners—"sans peur et sans reproche", and we feel that our latest nominee is well worthy to take his place beneath that banner and in the honoured line of his predecessors.



W. S. Leggat

The Futility of Privately Owned Radio Stations

*"Sox, sox, now we're coming on the air.
Sox, sox, we're the Interwoven pair."*

THIS BEAUTIFUL MELODY was forcefully cut short by a dextrous twist of the dial. We tuned in another station just in time to hear the last echoing strains of a voice warblingly imploring us to

"Drink a cup of good old M.J.B."

These are only two of the vast number of overdone theme songs of the modern radio world. Most of these songs are taken from Old Time melodies which were once really good music, until some clever individual twisted them into a mixture of jazz, coffee and probably a little chant about the wonderful taxi service of the city from which that particular announcer is boring thousands of unsuspecting citizens. This is what the wonderful science of Radio has lowered itself to: just a means of pumping advertisement forcefully down the throats of the harmless listeners. What a state of affairs for the public of a civilized country !

Is it believable or even logical that a man who works all day in an office, or who is out on the road all day earning an honest living, should want to come home in the evening and listen to all the undiluted "piffle" served up as a preliminary to an otherwise perfectly good programme. Such slogans as "Use Pepsodent twice a day, see your dentist twice a year", and "Instead of reaching for a sweet, reach for a lucky," or "Luckies are kind to your throat—consider your Adam's Apple" all help to make Radio broadcasting a hopeless failure.

But "what" you ask "is the cause of all this uncalled for buffoonery? The only answer is "Privately owned Radio Stations!" The next question you ask is "Why do these Privately owned Radio Stations cause all this vast amount of futility? The answer is because no man who starts a business, does so without an eye to the profit he will reap by so doing. The only possible way to make a profit from a Radio station is to lease "time" to the larger firms, during which time they advertise their products frequently, by using either idiotic slogans or the pestiferous theme songs we get so used to hearing.

It is really rather pitiful to have to listen to two people telling you they are the Best Food's Tenor and the Helman's Baritone.

The next obvious question is how to cure this state of affairs. There is one answer and that is "Government owned Radio Stations and controlled programmes, in which no advertising takes place and where you get the programme and nothing but the programme. So let our slogan in the future be:

"Government controlled Radio for better and brighter programmes"

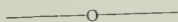
A. H. A.

Lecture by Mr. Scott

ON THURSDAY Feb. 11th the whole school had the pleasure of listening to a lecture by Mr. Scott, of Red Deer, Alberta, a traveller of experience and at one time attached to the British Intelligence Dept. at Athens. Mr. Scott took as his subject "Some countries of Eastern Europe," describing their historical background and tracing in some detail the biographies of the most prominent figures associated with their recent national development.

The lecturer started with Greece and the veteran premier of that country—M. Venizelos. He described the efforts made by that statesman to bring Greece into the War on the side of the Allies, the Cretan revolt, the abdication of Constantine, his return and other events of a stirring nature. He then dealt with the mountain kingdom of Albania, and its intrepid ruler Zogu I, who due to the prevalence of blood feuds and deeds of violence generally in that country goes in daily fear of his life. He then took us to the wartime kingdom of Serbia and we were given a vivid account of the great march to the sea by the Serbian population headed by King Alexander and the army—a march characterized by unprecedented hardships. We passed finally to post-war Poland, whose recent history has been so closely identified with the veteran soldier, prisoner of war and Serbian exile, Marshall Pilsudski. In this connexion some interesting sidelights were thrown on the intense distrust that the Poles harbour against Soviet Russia and the elaborate precautions they take to prevent the passage of Bolshevik propaganda across the frontier.

Mr. Scott's method of arousing interest in a nation's history through the personal biographies of its prominent nationals ensured an appreciative hearing and close attention throughout his address.



THE SWIMMING AND DIVING COMPETITION

The Swimming and Diving Competition was held on the afternoon of Monday 13th of June. Owing to unavoidable circumstances, it was deferred until after Sports Day, and consequently took place much later than is customary. There was a large list of entries, and a spirit of keen competition prevailed which enabled at least one record to be broken. The success of the competition is due in great part to the unfailing enthusiasm of Mr. Gibson, who with Mr. Simpson and Mr. Wenman acted as judges, and were also responsible for the efficient way in which the events were run off.

Following is the programme with the results:

Swimming, Open, (60 yards) 1 Davis, 2 Green. Time: 34 1-2. New Record
Swimming, under 14, (40 yards) 1 Squire, 2 Hunter. Time: 27 3-5
Swimming, under 12 (40 yards) 1 Brodigan, 2 Miller i. Time: 35 3-5.
Diving, under 14, 1 Morton, 2 Hunter.
Diving, Open, 1 Davis, 2 Smith i.

GOLF

The annual golf tournament was held at the Uplands Golf Club on June 9th. As in former years the tournament had a two-fold purpose. In the first place the Staff played against the boys, and secondly the boy with the lowest medal score was the school golf champion for the ensuing year. Last year the boys defeated the staff by a large margin. This year, however, the matches were exceedingly close. The boys managed to win four matches while the Staff succeeded in winning three. The lowest medal score was made by Swan with an 85. He was closely followed by Alexander with an 89 who proved to be the "runner up" in the tournament.

Results of the matches are as follows:—

Green vs. Mr. Wenman.....	Winner, Green, 1 up
Waugh vs. Mr. Inverarity.....	Winner, Mr. Inverarity, 3 and 1
Swan vs. Mr. Beatty.....	Winner, Mr. Beatty, 2 and 1
Smith-ii vs. Mr. Gibson.....	Winner, Smith ii, 3 and 1
Proctor vs. Sergt.-Maj. Watson.....	Winner, Proctor, 2 and 1
Davis vs. Mr. Quainton.....	Winner, Davis, 3 and 2
Menzies vs. Mr. Simpson.....	Winner, Mr. Simpson, 1 up

An Interesting Morning

"O I SOI, aint it 'ot, Bill?" Bill, stoic that he was, merely grunted and went on smoking and watching one of the world's most colorful ceremonies. I was heartily in accord with the sentiments of my two neighbors as to the weather, and I sincerely pitied the Guardsmen in their scarlet tunics and black hearthrugs. However, this was one of the things I had come thousands of miles to see, and my qualms of pity were drowned in a desire to see the Changing of the Guard from beginning to end even if some of the men passed away.

The band was merrily playing "The King's Horses" in the courtyard in front of the palace; it was Buckingham Palace as the King was in Town. The old and new guards were lined up facing one another, and two extremely self-conscious and youthful subalterns were slowly pacing back and forth with the silken colors over their shoulders. The actual "relief" consisting of four men and the Sergeant of the Guard was going its round followed from sentry to sentry by the gaping crowd. Meanwhile a taxi-cab cruised back and forth with a "news" photographer perched ridiculously on the roof, and he was obtaining better pictures of examples of the barber's art than of the ceremony. However, he was happy and everyone else was happy and hot.

Suddenly everyone straightened. The officers took their places, and with a crash the guards presented arms. The new guard remained at the "present" as with the band at its head and with the wonderfully stately motion of the slow march, the old guard wheeled out of

the gates. The wind pulled the folds out of the colors, and the famous names glittered in their letters of gold. "Waterloo"; South Africa"; "Mons"; "Ypres", and many others drifted in the morning breeze, and many a head was bared as they went past. Then all was gone; the troops with their scarlet and their music, the crowd, "Bill" and his friend, and in their place the honking flow of London's traffic. It had been "verily a sight for sore eyes."

I walked on down the Mall toward Trafalgar Square. St. James' Park was a riot of color, and the pelicans were parading in front of a crowd of admirers. The great houses on the opposite side of the Mall—Lancaster House "the finest house in London", and Marlborough House were half hidden in the trees. Then I remembered that the Indian Round Table Conference was scheduled to open at eleven a.m. that morning. It was five to eleven, so the striking of the hour found me standing in the courtyard of St. James' Palace.

To judge by the crowd the British people were not taking a great deal of interest in the fate of their great possession. A few old people out for their morning constitutional, and literally dozens of policemen constituted the audience for the glittering stream of Indian princes who were disgorged from their limousines. So intent were we in gazing at these gentlemen, that we hardly noticed a decrepit automobile which passed by. Indeed except for its age it was remarkable for only one other fact; it contained more people than I had believed could be squeezed into so small an area. It went round to the front entrance which was the wrong one, and then turned to retrace its way to the courtyard entrance where we were standing.

On its reappearance the police swarmed over the whole street. However, they did not restrain us from approaching very closely to this automobile which contained something interesting. A seemingly endless stream of Hindus whose faces seemed vaguely familiar came forth. Suddenly the diplomats raised their hats to a little man who appeared.

There he was, Mahatma Ghandi; wearing the famous white blanket and loin cloth, staff in hand, and exhibiting the toothless grin which has graced the pages of half the world's periodicals. The cameras clicked, he exchanged a few words in perfect English, and stood revealed as I had pictured him; frail, friendly, perhaps courageous. Then he was gone.

As I walked home I reached this conclusion; that in one half hour it is possible to see more interesting things in London than one could see in the rest of the world in a year.

R. C

Old Boys' Notes

MARRIAGES

CABELDU—FARRER. On Feb. 5th, 1932, at St. Mary's Church, Oak Bay, Frederick N. Cabeldu (1920) to Mrs. A. Farrer. W. R. Wenman supported the groom.

WALLIS—PATERSON. On Jan. 20th, 1932, at Vancouver, Major P. R. M. Wallis (1910) to Jean Paterson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. C. Paterson.

POLLARD—PAYNE. On June 8th, 1932, at Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, F. C. Pollard (1918) to Audrey Payne.

DEATH

We regret to have to announce the death of PEDRO VIDES which took place at Santa Ana, Rep. de San Salvador, C.A., in February, due to a most unfortunate shooting accident. Vides was deservedly popular at school, an athlete of some promise and arriving very much a stranger in a strange land had absorbed a wholly alien atmosphere in a remarkably short time. Our sincere sympathy is extended to Dr. Vides and family in Santa Ana.

RALPH D. MATHEWS (1912) has been appointed to the legal staff of the British Columbia Electric Railway.

P. R. M. WALLIS has been appointed to the staff of the Confederation Life Association in China where he has assumed the position of resident manager with headquarters at Shanghai. His territory comprises the important cities of Shanghai, Hongkong, Hankow, Nanking and Canton. We understand that he will be opening up agencies for the Association in China for the first time. He reports already that "there is plenty of work to be done, and plenty of time to do it in." He has our best wishes for success in this new field.

F. C. POLLARD is on four months leave of absence from Shanghai where he holds a post with the Manufacturers' Life Insurance Co.

The following old boys played Representative football during the season 1931-1932.

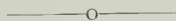
For Vancouver: F. O. White (26), For U.B.C.: A. F. Mercer (26), R. F. W. Nixon (17), D. H. Tye (20), R. K. Mercer (27).

For Victoria: F. G. Skillings (24), J. T. Bryden (16), C. C. Bernard (24), J. G. Wenman (16), R. B. Mabec (26), W. R. Wenman (12).

News has been received of two old boys now resident in Shanghai: we understand that J. W. ALLAN was married last October in Yarmouth, N.S., but is now back at Shanghai on the Municipal Council, while we hear that F. SILBY is now married and captain of Shanghai interport Rugby.

The All Canadian Rugby team that toured Japan has now returned covered with glory and full of the most agreeable reminiscences of the tour. The name of FRANK SKILLINGS (24) figured very prominently in the press accounts we have seen of the matches played. Such references as the following speak for themselves:—"Skillings nearly got away with another punt forward following a dash up the right wing", and "Then, as a grand finale Skillings treated the crowd to a run down the field for over three quarters of the length of the pitch, to score under the posts." We quote from the "Japan Advertiser" of January 21st.

Sports Day was marked by a very goodly rally of Old Boys among whom we observed E. A. Wyld, erstwhile sprinter and school record holder, E. F. Burton, J. R. Kingham, A. and D. Gordon, Harold Wilson, E. J. Senkler, T. A. Brown, A. Townsend, A. G. Tisdall, D. George, Stewart Begg, H. Peard, R. Ker, K. C. Macrae, F. Cabeldu, G. Wenman, and former member of Staff and frequent and welcome visitor, S. B. W. D'Esterre.



OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION

A general meeting of the Old Boys' Association was held at the School at 11 a.m. on June 3rd, the President in the Chair.

The minutes of the two previous meetings were read, and duly seconded and approved.

The first business on the Agenda was that of the Bursary Fund. The president made reference to the series of suggestions drawn up in respect to the aims and proposed method of administration of this fund which were as follows:

- (1) The object of the Fund is to provide assistance to Old Boys who desire to send their sons to University School.
- (2) The Fund to be created by appeals to members and people interested and to be administered by the Old Boys' Association.
- (3) The value of the Bursary to be set at \$300.00 per annum for a period of 2 years, and to be reinforced by a like amount contributed by the School thus making a total of \$600.00 per annum for 2 years.
- (4) Bursaries to be available for boys who have attained the age of 13.
- (5) The award of Bursaries to be in the hands of a committee consisting of one old boy, the Headmaster and a prominent parent.
- (6) The award to be determined mainly by the financial position of the parent and the character of the boy.

The Headmaster commenting on these proposals suggested that as the present times might not be propitious it might be considered desirable to postpone further action until a more opportune time which would be at the discretion of the Committee appointed for the purpose of making the award. The speaker also expressed the opinion that it would be more appropriate were an Old Boy to be appointed as Chairman instead of the Headmaster.

The President then suggested that a sum of ten dollars should be set aside out of the Association Funds to form a nucleus of the amount required.

The Financial statement was then read and copies distributed among the members. The statement was passed nem. con. after discussion.

It was then proposed that a sum of \$20.00 should be set aside from the Association Funds for the Old Boys' Bursary Fund. The motion was carried.

It was further proposed that the aims of the Bursary Fund as read to the meeting by the president should be adopted and that the "ad hoc" committee should be empowered to add to them. The motion was duly carried.

It was next proposed, seconded and duly approved by the meeting that the Executive of the Old Boys' Association should have power to add to the personnel of the "ad hoc" committee.

A motion was then put forward that an Old Boys' athletic trophy should be awarded to the School's best Cross Country Runner, at a contest to be held annually, and the trophy to be presented on the occasion of the School Athletic Sports. Seconded and carried nem. con.

A final resolution was then passed that the next Old Boys' football match against the School should be held on October 8th.

The Meeting then proceeded to the election of officers.

For President.....Mr. F. Cabeldu (re-elected)

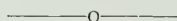
For Vice-Presidents.....Mr. J. D. Inverarity (re-elected)

Mr. E. F. Burton
Mr. Harold Wilson

For Secretary-Treasurer.....Mr. W. R. Wenman (re-elected)

Mr. Gibson of the School staff was proposed, seconded and forthwith elected a member of the Association.

The meeting adjourned at 12.00 p.m.



UNIVERSITY SCHOOL OLD BOYS' ASSOCIATION

FINANCIAL STATEMENT 1931-32

Disbursements		Receipts	
Union Club for 1931 banquet	\$118.45	Balance Forward	\$175.31
Stamps, receipt book, etc.....	13.30	Old Boys' Dues:	
University School—50% of		5 Life Memberships and	
collections 1930-31.....	21.00	48 Annual Subs.....	109.00
University School, Old Boys'		Bank Interest	5.01
Prize Book	7.50	Received from 1931 banquet	46.88
Exchange	15		
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	160.40		\$336.20
Cash on hand.....	3.00		
Balance as per Royal Bank			
pass book	172.80		
	<hr/>		
	\$336.20		
	<hr/>		

Members of the O. B.A.

May, 1932

Alvazoff, A.	3309 The Crescent, Vancouver, B.C.
Appleton, F. G.	2316 Lee Avenue, Victoria, B.C.
Archibald, C. F.	Nelson, B.C.
Alder, J.	217 Central Building, Victoria, B.C.
Alder, G. D.	217 Central Building, Victoria, B.C.
Alexander, L. B.	
Atkins, J. M.	Royal Bank of Canada, Agassiz, B.C.
Bryden, J.	899 Transit Road, Victoria, B.C.
Balcom, Dr. W. S.	1505 Despard Ave., Victoria, B.C.
Bale, H. H.	c/o Crocker National Bank, San Francisco
Barton, V. G.	Pemberton Building, Victoria, B.C.
Barff, L. S. c/o V. H. Loureiro,	Assurance Franco-Asiatique, Shanghai, China
Begg, J. S.	3338 The Crescent, Vancouver, B.C.
Beasley, A. G.	943 St. Charles Street, Victoria, B.C.
Beatty, G. E.	
Bell-Irving, R.	Powell River, B.C.
Beech, Lieut.-Com. R.	622 Head Street, Victoria, B.C.
Bolton, E. I.	c/o A. G. Bolton, 3499 Richmond Ave., Victoria, B.C.
Bolton, A. G.	3499 Richmond Ave., Victoria, B.C.
Black, W.	6358 Yucca Street, Hollywood, Cal.
Brinkley, Rawn.	538 1st Ave. S., Seattle, Wash.
Brinkley, R. C.	538 1st Ave. S., Seattle, Wash.
Brown, T. A.	1112 Broad Street, Victoria, B.C.
Buell, D. B.	1685 Nelson Street, Vancouver, B.C.
Burdick, R. C.	1595 Rockland Ave., Victoria, B.C.
Bonar, R. B.	Michel, B.C. or Cassidy, V.I.
Brouse, Dr. I. E.	
Bulman, W. E.	90 Connaught Road, Cardiff, Wales
Bulman, A. J.	90 Connaught Road, Cardiff, Wales
Burbidge, H. D.	c/o H. E. Burbidge, Burbidge Road, Saanich, V.I.
Brookes, N. F.	P.O. Box 1415, Ladner, B.C.
Bull, A.M.	
Boyce, J. F.	Sun Life of Canada, American Bank Bldg., Portland, or 1645 10th Ave., N. Seattle
Beeson, J.	Cle Elum, Wash.
Burton, E. F.	3430 North Quadra Street, Victoria, B.C.
Cornwall, C. F.	Ashcroft, B.C.
Cornwall, R. F.	Ashcroft, B.C.
Cabeldu, F. N.	Hibben Bone Building, Victoria, B.C.
Cabeldu, Ted.	1745, 10th Ave. W., Vancouver, B.C.
Cave, C.	567 Hornby Street, Vancouver, B.C.
Chadwick, J. P. D.	c/o Blyth, Witter Co., 700 Merchants Exchange San Francisco
Challoner, R. L.	131 Wellington Ave., Victoria, B.C.
Costerton, M. E.	Box 226, Revelstoke, B.C.
Creery, A. McC.	
Creery, K. A.	845 University Ave., Montreal, Que.
Creery, Lieut.-Com. W.	R.C.N. Barracks, Esquimalt, B.C.
Crofton, D. K.	Ganges Harbour, Salt Spring Island, B.C.
Cliburn, S. R.	
Crawford, F. L.	Can. Bank of Commc, Victory Square, Vancouver, B.C.
Collison, D. B.	Red Deer, Alta.
Cotterell, H. C.	1550 Marpole Ave., Vancouver, B.C.
Coleman, J. A.	Alexandra Hotel, Winnipeg, Man.
Campbell, C.	1055 Foul Bay Road, Victoria, B.C.

Dawson, P. E.	c/o Messrs. China Soap Co., Ltd., 18 The Bund, Shanghai, China
D'Esterre, S. B. W.	Elk Hotel, Comox, B.C.
Downie, B.	407 Hastings St., W., Vancouver, B.C.
Devine, H. B.	837 Beatty St., Vancouver, B.C.
Drummond, J. S.	7 of 33 Kitano-Cho, 2chome, Kobe, Japan
Dockery, P. W.	349 Granville Road, Newark, Ohio, U.S.A.
Dabney, F. L.	10 Manchester Rd., Winchester, Mass., U.S.A.
Ditmars, W. C., Jr.	3637 Pine Crescent, Vancouver, B.C.
Ditmars, E. S.	3637 Pine Crescent, Vancouver, B.C.
Drum, I. M.	Uplands, Victoria, B.C. or R.M.C., Kingston, Ont.
Errington, C.	
Fitzgerald, D.	1091 W. 30th Street, Los Angeles, Cal.
Forrester, J. L.	1018 Amphion Street, Victoria, B.C.
Fossett, F. C.	P. O. Box 688, Cranbrook, B.C.
Fraser, Dr. A. W.	420 Pemberton Building, Victoria, B.C.
Frink, F. G. Jr.	140-40th Ave. N., Seattle
Fullerton, H. R.	2850 Kingsway, Vancouver, B.C.
Farrar, P. J.	Box 246, Glendale, Calif.
Fernie, C. C.	5987 Adera Street, Vancouver, B.C.
Ferguson, T. D.	329 Arnold Street, Victoria, B.C.
Fisher, D. G. Jr.	1605 East Madison Street, Seattle
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We acknowledge the receipt of the following and apologize for any accidental omissions: The Bloxhamist; The Ardingly Annals; The Shirburnian; The Cranbrookian; Ulula; The Haileyburian; The Albanian; The Trinity College School Record; The Ashburian; B. C. S.

SOME ORIGINS

"All Balled Up"

In the winter, in the country regions where horses are used, the roads, especially in the hills, are snowploughed very poorly. Horses going along these would collect snow inside their horseshoes. This formed slowly, but surely, into balls of snow often as high as four inches. The horse would slip and the driver would sometimes have to get out and knock the snow off the horseshoes. This is the very singular origin of the expression to be "all balled up."

"Teetotaler"

It is said that Richard Turner, an English temperance orator who had an impediment in his speech, would invariably speak of t-t-t-total abstinence. In derision his supporters were nicknamed "teetotalers."

"Hoodwink"

Toward the end of the 18th century, the game of graft was at its zenith in the British Navy.

Admiral Hood—a man well liked by his sailors—was called before the courts to answer charges of misappropriation. It appears that he had used funds to make arrears of pay to his men, and the judge was of the opinion that he was an honourable man. When the case reached a critical point, Hood made an ambiguous statement and at the same time winked at the judge thereby fooling his accusers.

Naturally he was acquitted but the phrase "hoodwinked" passed into current usage from that time.

"On His High Horse"

When a knight was fully clothed in his armour and equipped with all his terrible weapons and went parading through the village, it required a very large horse to support him. The knight was said to be on his high horse in contrast with his smaller horse for hunting. From this has arisen our saying that a person is "on his high horse" when displaying special aggressiveness.

"The Cold Shoulder"

An old English grandmother once said "You Americans use very flippantly the expression "Cold Shoulder", and I have failed to find one who knew its origin."

The English hospitality for centuries back has been famous for its delectable, hot, juicy mutton, but when the guest's stay was prolonged for days, and even weeks, the sire privately told the butler to "Serve the shoulder cold until further notice."

"Dixie Land"

In the thirties America was flooded with "wildcat" money and counterfeiting was so common that suspicion became fixed on almost all paper money. Through it all, however, the bank notes of the Citizens Bank and the Trust Company of New Orleans commanded the respect of the whole of the Mississippi Valley and the remainder of the country as well. In the days before the Civil War this banks notes were printed in French as well as English. The most common denomination was the ten-dollar note, having the Roman numeral X and the Arabian numeral 10, and also in the middle of the back "DIX" amidst the other lettering in French. The Mississippi River then was the great highway of traffic between New Orleans and the North, and in argot of the river when a man was headed down South into Louisiana on a trading expedition, he was going to come back with a pocketful of "Dixes". From "Dixes" to "Dixie" was easy steps. And in the South particularly Louisiana became known as the "Land of the Dixies" or more briefly "Dixie Land."

R.L.K.P.

Poetry

(We print the following submitted by a contributor aged 10 both as an incentive to other young aspirants and as an instance of the elasticity of the English language.—Ed.)

SPRING

Spring is here again
Smiling o'er the plain
Feel the gentle breezes
Dancing o'er the treeses.

Lambs are skipping daily
Round their mother playly
Such a jov it is to all
After grey and gloomy Fall.

IF

(With apologies to Mr. R. Kipling)

If you can work and make your work a pleasure
If you can play the game—though not to win,
If you don't take your studies at your leisure
But once you start get down and buckle in.
If in your daily life you make your bearing,
Towards the other fellow, of a friend.
If you can stop vulgarity and swearing,
The others will admire you till the end.
If you are good at Rugger, gym and cricket
And while in training you don't smoke or fool.
Make up your mind that till the end you'll stick it,
Why then you are a credit to the School.

A.H.A

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